# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER


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BOSTON, THURSDAY, APRIL 16, 1936—VOL. XXVIII, NO. 120

ATLANTIC EDITION | THREE CENTS IN GREATER BOSTON FIVE CENTS ELSEWHERE

## All-American Neutrality Sought; Argentina Submits Peace Program

### Roosevelt's Goal Appears to Keep Western Hemisphere Out of War

### Would Restrict Trade

### Move for Separate League Is Disturbing Geneva—Work Begun on Agenda

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

WASHINGTON, April 16—Neutrality for all the American nations, in the face of an overseas war, is seen here today as a major purpose behind President Roosevelt's projected visit to Canada and scheduled inter-American conference at Buenos Aires, both this summer.

A committee of diplomatists yesterday began work on the agenda for the Buenos Aires conference, delegating the task to a subcommittee which will report on May 2, after which the agenda will go to the various governments concerned.

Just how sweeping President Roosevelt's plans for a solid neutral bloc of Western Hemisphere countries was revealed in an address yesterday given by Sumner Welles, Assistant Secretary of State in charge of Latin-American affairs, before the Maryland Federation of Women's Clubs.

**Neutrality No Panacea**

"Neutrality is not a panacea for all ills," he said, "but would it not be the course of farsighted wisdom if the American republics undertook at this time the consideration of such measures as might make neutrality less intolerable in the future and its maintenance less insecure?"

He attributed to the Americas a dual obligation, "both to ourselves and to the world at large," to take steps to "assure our own security from involvement in wars in whose origins we have no part and yet provide to a world in dire peril an example by laying the real and essential foundations for peace between us."

"We have all seen during these nearly 20 years since the end of the World War the employment of methods of encirclement and counter encirclement; of the methods of insane economic nationalism; of the substitute of might for justice, of peace for law.

**Have Been Futile**

"And they have not brought peace. Perhaps we of the Americas may avail ourselves of a unique opportunity in the history of mankind to devise a better method."

This general neutrality policy might also be converted into a mass move to protect the neutral "rights" of the American governments in case of overseas war. In secret hearings of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, held last January but published this week, Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, pledged the State Department to urge other nations of the world to re-examine and restate the rights of neutrals under international law.

**More Significant Step**

But more significant would be the establishment of an inter-American bloc which would refuse to trade with belligerents, both as a means of avoiding ultimate involvement for themselves, and to shorten and choke-off the war by withholding necessary supplies.

This is one of the definite objectives of President Roosevelt's inter-American initiatives, both applied to Latin America and to Canada. As to the Dominion, the issue arises of Canada's position in the British Commonwealth, and whether this would be consonant with its participation in a neutral American bloc. Most of the Latin American powers are also members of the League of Nations, and a separatist movement in the Western Hemisphere is regarded with grave mistrust in Geneva.

By a Staff Artist

Dr. Carlos Lamas
Argentine Minister of Foreign Affairs

### Buenos Aires Proposal Is Contribution to Coming Conference -There

### Points Out Problem

### Foreign Minister Stresses Desirability of Abolishing War Among Nations

BUENOS AIRES, Arg., April 16 (AP)—Carlos Saavedra Lamas, Argentine Minister for Foreign Affairs, sent a communication to Washington today containing a peace program.

This program, a contribution to the forthcoming Pan-American peace conference, contained a preamble which begins by stating that the contracting governments desire to secure the benefits of peace in mutual relations with every other nation, to condemn aggression, to abolish intervention, and to prevent forever the use of violence.

**Difficulties of Sanctions**

The proposed preamble stressed the reinforcement of the means of conservation of peace, or of the re-establishment of it according to the ethics of international law, justice and equality.

Señor Saavedra Lamas pointed out in his communication the difficulties of adopting any system of inter-American sanctions against a possible aggressor in inter-American conflicts, mentioning the difficulties the League of Nations had in connection with the imposition of sanctions against Italy.

**Roosevelt Policy**

The proposed treaty includes several provisions to make peace obligatory and to reinforce the conciliation commissions previously created on the American continent.

Argentina stated that President Roosevelt's "good neighbor" policy was an important moral force, saying: "The United States reinforced this doctrine with the elimination of the Platt Amendment in Cuba, the retirement of its forces in Haiti, and the annulment of the right to maintain order in Panama."

Argentina also suggested a five-year tariff truce, the move for which already has gained considerable headway in Latin America.

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## Roosevelt Hails Dawn of New Era Of Conservation

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

WASHINGTON, April 16—Laying the cornerstone of the $12,000,000 new Interior Department building here today, President Roosevelt hailed the dawn of a new era of conservation.

"As I view this serviceable new structure," the President said, "I like to think of it as symbolical of the nation's vast resources that we are sworn to protect and this stone that I am about to lay, as the cornerstone of a conservation policy that will guarantee to future Americans the richness of their heritage."

In laying the cornerstone of the first major Federal Government structure built in Washington under his Administration, Mr. Roosevelt used the trowel wielded by George Washington in laying the cornerstone of the United States Capitol in 1793. Civilian Conservation Corps boys served as ushers and 15 Hopi Indians, in tribal costume, gave a colorful touch to the ceremony. Frederic A. Delano, the President's uncle acted as master of ceremonies in his role as chairman of the Na-

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## The World's Day

*Its News in Focus*

**Thursday, April 16**

### Dictatorship—Charge Flung Back at Talmadge

**Columbus, Ga.** — Gov. Eugene Talmadge of Georgia, who has charged President Roosevelt with plain and fancy dictatorship, was himself charged with "acts of usurpation and dictatorship." His accuser was the Georgia Federation of Labor, which gave the final fillip to its accusation by endorsing President Roosevelt.

### Sanctions—Leaks Emphasize Strength of Wall

**Rome**—Two slender gaps have appeared in the wall of economic sanctions around Italy. Ecuador recently withdrew from the Sanctions Front. Today Egypt, signifying still further its determination to act independently of Great Britain, lifted sanctions from several Italian products. The springing of these leaks in the sanctions wall but underlines the net effectiveness of sanctions.

**The Record**

Sanctions have apparently meant this to Italy:

Almost 75 per cent of Italy's export trade has been wiped out.

Unable to pay for its imports with exports, Italy has been forced to jump its gold shipments from $1,756,000 to $5,819,000, to offset adverse trade balances with 23 nations.

On Jan. 1, 1935, Italy had gold reserves valued at 5,811,000,000 lire. At a rate of shrinkage of $32,000,000 a month, these reserves now amount to about 2,000,000 lire.

**War Takes Tremendous Toll**

Add that the war is costing Italy $25,000,000 a week, that prices are jumping and that 500,000 men are being withdrawn from productivity, the conclusion is patent that the war and League action have exacted terrific price from Italy.

**Italy offsets war costs with war achievements: See map on Page 1.**

### Locarno—Three Powers Weigh Defensive Alliance

**London**—One of the most ambitious designs of French foreign policy received strong encouragement today. Great Britain is permitting its military officials to sit down with those of France and Belgium to consider a defensive military alliance.

The naval officials of the three nations are meeting at the British Admiralty; the army men at the War Office and the air force officials at the Air Ministry in Kingsway.

**Not the First**

There have been many military conversations since the World War, but this year has marked, perhaps, the most urgent and meaningful of these talks.

First, there were the winter conversations of French and British military staffs. These came at the insistence of Britain, which desired assurance of French support in the event that Italy attacked the British fleet in the Mediterranean Sea.

**France Wins a Major Objective**

Secondly, there are the present conversations. These result from the insistence of France, which has sought an agreement between French and British military staffs since the World War. France pushed this

(Continued on Page 3, Column 1)

## Boston News Today:

Mackey Takes Stand in School Trial
Milk Witnesses Go Before Grand Jury
Low Grade Coal Issue Raised by Fin Com
Republicans Defeat Democrats in Budget Row
Eastport Still Hopeful for Quoddy Project

These and other Boston and New England stories will be found in the local section of this edition.

## New Jersey Senate Defeats Relief Bill

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

TRENTON, N. J., April 16—Approximately 270,000 needy persons in New Jersey are thrown on such unemployment relief as the municipalities will be able to give them, in consequence of the defeat of the so-called luxury tax bill by the Senate here last night. The measure, sponsored by Senator Lester Clee of Newark, to raise $6,000,000 as the state's contribution to unemployment aid, was passed by the assembly Tuesday night on the tenth time it was brought up for a vote, and was sent to the upper house, which, it was hoped, would pass it over the objections of Gov. Harold G. Hoffman.

The Governor is in control of the Senate, and when the bill came before that body it was defeated by a vote of 12 to 8, four Republicans joining the eight Democrats in opposing it.

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## New York Aids Security Laws Of All States

### Constitutionality Ruling Enables Others to Go Ahead With Plans

### Must Face Appeal

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

ALBANY, N. Y., April 16—Every state in the Union today has its "green light" bidding it go ahead with social security legislation, following the ruling of the Court of Appeals in a five-to-two decision here yesterday, declaring the New York State unemployment insurance law constitutional, according to Elmer F. Andrews, industrial commissioner. He characterized the action of the court as "a red letter day in the new order, which is based upon the ideal, and the rapid achievement of social security for the wage-earners of the State and nation and their children."

**Stimulates Other States**

"The confirmation of the constitutionality of the New York law gives the green light to other states which have similar laws and will stimulate states which have not yet enacted such laws to do so at an early date."

The court's decision was hailed everywhere in labor, progressive, liberal and social service quarters today, while in some industrial and business quarters it was criticized. Henry S. Fraser of Syracuse, counsel for W. H. Chamberlain and E. C. Sterns, who fought the law in the courts, was quoted by the Associated Press as saying an appeal from the New York State high court's decision would be taken to the United States Supreme Court at once.

**Patterned on New Deal**

The act, which closely follows the New Deal social security program, provides that employers contribute to a fund to take care of the unemployed, and on this ground the attack was chiefly based, although there were three actions which reached the Court of Appeals in the contest to have the measure declared unconstitutional. In one of these cases it was charged that the law violated both the federal and state constitutions.

Mr. Andrews was the defendant in all cases and W. H. Chamberlain, Inc., E. C. Sterns & Co. of Syracuse, and the Associated Industries of New York State were the plaintiffs.

**No Employer Deprived**

Chief Justice Frederick E. Crane, of the Court of Appeals, who wrote the prevailing opinion, denied the complaints, and held there was nothing to show that the act deprived any employer of his property without due process of law. On the other hand, he held, the Legislature had exercised its judgment in passing a law to meet "a growing peril to our fellow-citizens."

"It would be a strange sort of government—in fact, no government at

(Continued on Page 3, Column 1)

## *Cities on Wheels Always Shifting Declared on Way*

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

BERKELEY, Calif., April 16—"They're going to raise our taxes again," said the man of the house, who had just returned from a city council meeting. His wife, who was placidly knitting on the porch of their house on wheels, looked up.

"It doesn't surprise me," she said. "I've been expecting it. There's too much politics in this town."

"You're right," agreed her husband. "It's time for us to move. I hear they have a good business administration in Trailerville. Taxes are low."

"Then let's go there. I'd like the change, anyway."

"I was hoping you'd say that," said the husband, enthusiastically. "We'll leave in the morning."

Some such scene as this will be a commonplace in the year 2000, according to the picture of the future visioned by William B. Stout, former president of the American Society of Automotive Engineers, who was a recent visitor here at the University of California, where he delivered the annual spring lecture of the college of engineering.

In an interview, Mr. Stout voiced his conception of the city of the future, which he said would be largely a collection of mobile units. He conceived this possibility as resulting mostly from economic causes, and in part to the desire of many people for a change of scene.

## *Philadelphia to 'Shush' City's Disturbing Clatter*

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

PHILADELPHIA, April 16—Horses will be "mounted on rubber," hucksters will trundle their wares along the roads in discreet silence, and the tooting of an automobile horn will signalize a real emergency—if an ordinance forwarded to City Council by Mayor S. Davis Wilson becomes law.

The measure conforms closely to the ordinance sent up by Mayor Moore last year—which was never acted upon by the city legislators. The "anti-noise law" takes all sorts of disturbing factors into consideration, from the blaring of loudspeakers to the unnecessary crashing of trash cans.

## Witness Defies Lobby Inquiry; Fears Reprisals

### Says He Seeks to Shield His Associates From New Deal Wrath

### Contempt Is Hinted

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

WASHINGTON, April 16 — The Black lobby committee found today a witness who refused to answer its questions and defied its authority, and broke up in portentous silence after a brief but stormy session to determine what steps it should next take to meet a situation that has been shaping for a long time.

The witness was Kurt Grunwald, a director of the du Pont-supported Farmers' Independence Council, who declined at the outset to be sworn in until he knew what "charges" were against him, then kept the committee in turmoil for an exciting session, and finally refused point-plank to divulge the names of people whom he had called upon in South Dakota, on the ground that the New Deal would take retaliatory action against them.

**Suspicious of New Deal**

Mr. Grunwald, of German parentage, born in Russia, said he had escaped the Cheka in the country of his birth, and seemed to feel that the New Deal was quite prepared to establish a similar secret political police in the United States.

At first denying that he could remember any of the names, Mr. Grunwald, a guttural-spoken sugar beet expert and "consulting agricultural engineer," finally admitted that he was "shielding" them.

"I'm not going to get anybody into trouble by giving their names," he announced hotly.

"You mean to say you think you would put them in danger by giving information?" asked Senator Hugo L. Black (D) of Alabama, incredulously.

"You bet your boots, with this New Deal!" shouted witness.

**Contempt Considered**

The committee shortly after abruptly ended its hearing and called for the transcript of the testimony to decide whether it should present the facts to the Senate to institute rare contempt proceedings.

The new assault on the committee's authority came a day after the House refused to support its request to pay $10,000 for counsel in contesting the case with William Randolph Hearst regarding seized telegrams. The new defiance came from a witness who had obviously prepared himself for the challenge, and whose first words to the committee were bellicose.

"Will you kindly be sworn?" asked Senator Black politely at the outset of the hearings.

"I will not be sworn until I know what I am charged with," rasped Mr. Grunwald.

"You are not charged with anything," said Senator Black, "You have been subpoenaed to appear in conformity with the Senate resolution establishing this committee."

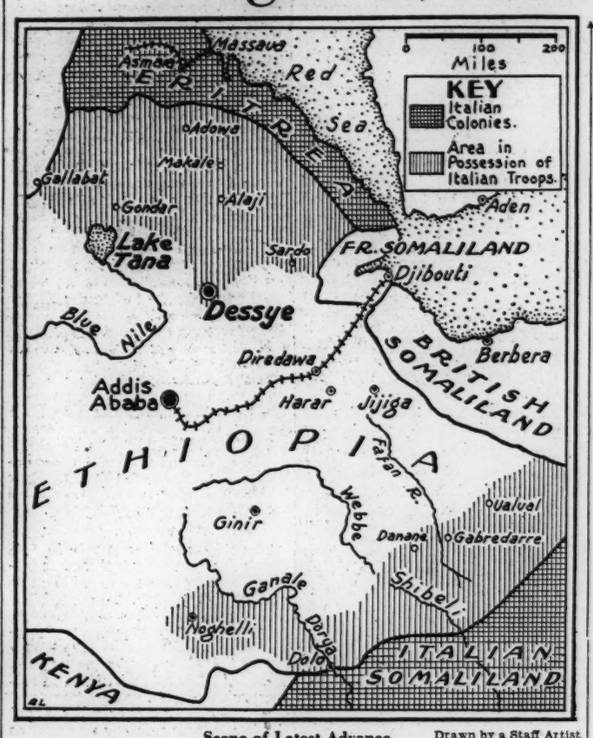
**Leaves Records at Home**

Mr. Black subsequently read the complete resolution, with amendments, and Mr. Grunwald yielded to the extent of taking the oath. He said the committee's subpoena had brought him all the way from Lincoln, Neb. Contrary to the command of the subpoena he had not brought any of his records or correspondence with him.

The committee was concerned with the matter because strong evidence indicates that the so-called

(Continued on Page 2, Column 4)

## Duce Offers Field Truce, Direct Talks with Negus, League as Observer Only




**Scene of Latest Advance** Drawn by a Staff Artist

Recent Events Have Greatly Increased the Section of Ethiopia in Italian Hands.

## Italy in Race With Rains

### British Discount Peril From Italians on Lake Tana

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

LONDON—The British Government and public have shown no sign of anxiety at the arrival of Italian forces in the Lake Tana district. Neither have they been greatly impressed by the Italian Government's reiterating past assurances that British and Egyptian rights in respect of the water of Lake Tana would be respected under Italian sovereignty.

The fact is that—perhaps fortunately for Egypt and the Sudan—Italy's assurances are not necessary. The worst she could do is to deny permission to construct a reservoir at the southern end of the lake. All authorities agree that she certainly could not divert the water to Eritrea and the Red Sea as has been suggested.

**Tunneling Expensive**

Maj. R. E. Cheesman, former British Consul in Northern Ethiopia and the first European to travel right around the lake, states that there is one point on the west side of the lake from which a tunnel could be driven through the adjacent hills. If this were done, he says in his book, "Lake Tana and the Blue Nile," published here this spring, "the water would gravitate into the basin of the Balas River and join the Blue Nile not very far on the Ethiopian side of the Sudan frontier.

"It was never made very clear by the author of the scheme," Major

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### Badoglio's Gains Seem Certain If Season Holds

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

LONDON, April 16—The rapidity with which the Italian First Army Corps pushed on to Dessye indicates that Marshal Pietro Badoglio was not making a mere boast when he said that the magnitude of the victory of Ashangi permitted him to plan the execution of the boldest of projects.

Marshal Badoglio could not have reasonably taken such risks as he is now doing unless he felt that the enemy resistance has really been broken. Eritrean troops have evidently pushed on far in advance of the main body and it appears that despite the bad weather and worse roads, motorized units accompanied the infantry.

At present they are having to be provisioned by air.

**Depends on Rains**

Whether Marshal Badoglio can exploit the northern situation further this summer depends mainly on the rains. If they hold off, he could probably get to Addis Ababa. If they come early, it will soon be impossible for wheeled transport to move about the country. Indeed, all the intensive road-building now going on between Makale and Desseye will be wasted. Only mules and men would be able to move. And command of the air will pass from airplanes to—mosquitoes.

Maj. Robert E. Cheesman, former British Consul in northern Ethiopia, records that he lost 17 out of 24 mules from this latter cause while on a trek the latter half of April

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### Britain and France to Be Invited to Send Delegates

### Italy's Peace Terms Brought to Geneva

### British See Sanctions as Means of Pressure in Peacemaking

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

GENEVA, April 16—Italy proposes an armistice in the field, direct negotiations between Rôme and Addis Ababa, with a final settlement under the League auspices, according to information current here.

A new turn may be given to the Ethiopian conflict by the three-fold suggestion of Baron Pompeo Aloisi, head of the Italian delegation. He is understood to have proposed:

1. That an armistice be arranged on the spot by Italy and Ethiopia, with the terms of the truce—such as disarmament and positions occupied—being defined between them;
2. That direct negotiations for peace shall take place between the two combatants, with Salvador de Madariaga, chairman of the Council's Committee of Thirteen, and Secretary General J. A. C. Avenol present purely as observers;
3. That the general conference in which the League will participate, for final settlement, shall be held at Ouchy-Lausanne, Switzerland, not far from Geneva.

**Britain and France Invited**

As co-signatories of the Ethiopian Treaty of 1906, France and Britain could have delegates at the conference.

Naturally, these proposit ons are not final and are subject to modification. They may even be rejected altogether.

The situation appeared somewhat less strained today when Señor de Madariaga and Baron Aloisi renewed their conversations in preparation for the meeting of the Committee on Conciliation.

Even in sanctionist circles it is felt that until the absolute failure of conciliation is manifest it is unwise to utter fresh menaces.

**What Will Britain Do?**

A few days ago the impression existed that the British were prepared to demand reinforcement of sanctions and that if France refused to vote with Britain she would incur the responsibility, while Britain would save her face. Now, on the best of authority, it is stated that there will be nothing which could be described as military measures against Italy.

But Britain still refuses to abandon economic and financial measures unless there is a real armistice, for the sanctions are held to constitute a means of pressure in the eventual peacemaking, which will prevent Italy from exploiting excessively its military victories.

The French are extremely anxious to liquidate the unfortunate Ethiopian affair, even at the expense of the prestige of the League and the ultimate discrediting of sanctions.

**Of No Advantage**

French statesmen hold that further pursuance of the experiment can be to nobody's advantage, least of all to the advantage of Ethiopia, and while the actual situation continues there is always danger of the Anglo-Italian division provoking incidents which would set Europe ablaze. In the meantime, countries which have something to obtain are benefiting by the European division.

Ethiopia remains in an impregnable moral position, declaring that she is at the disposal of the League and is willing to conclude any peace based on the Covenant.

Italy is apparently anxious to begin negotiations, although it is urged that many preliminary questions must first be settled. Above all, Italy hopes for a compromise with Britain. The suggestion has been made of a gesture on both sides to ease the present strain.

**Compromises Urged**

Attention has also been drawn to the possibility of an Anglo-Italian accord which would safeguard British interests at Lake Tana and in the Sudan, Egypt and East Africa. In the Mediterranean Italian pledges would be given. In return a suitable formula would be found for Ethiopia.

It is further suggested that Britain should eventually finance Italy to enable her to repair the damage done in Ethiopia and to help that country to a higher level of civilization.

Be it understood that these are merely in the stage of "proposals" but they veritably exist and are being pressed. As for the League, the opinion seems to prevail that it should not involve itself too deeply in an approval of a prospective settlement which could scarcely be in conformity with the Covenant.

### French Premier Voices Threat To Quit League

PARIS, April 16 (AP)—France warned Great Britain last night not to play a "lone hand against Italy" under penalty of withdrawing

(Continued on Page 5, Column 3)

## Japan Still Attacks U. S. Exclusion Act

### Press Insists on Imperialism of United States But Fears Naval Race if Britain and America Should Get Together—Comment on Philippine Independence

### Tokyo Resents Loss of Equality

TOKYO—America has bulked large on Japan's international horizon ever since Commodore Perry, with his "black ships," played a leading role in opening up the Island Empire to trade and intercourse with the outside world.

How America itself and American policies relating to the Far East, the naval armament limitation problem and the exclusion of Oriental immigration seem when viewed through Japanese eyes is indicated by the following citations from Japanese publications:

**Four Points for America**

Four suggestions for America, contained in The Japan Times of June 12, 1935:

"First is the necessity for historical perspective on the part of Americans regarding their own record of expansion and imperialism, which should clearly give a clue to understanding Japan today.

"Second is for Americans to ask whether their basic and instinctive views on race are in keeping with a harmonious and peaceful development of world unity.

"Third, Americans may ask themselves whether any machinery for the maintenance of peace which perpetuates and would safeguard the present unequal distribution of the good things of this world can be said to be based essentially on justice.

"Fourth, they may also ask themselves why they should have any greater rights in making their voice heard in Far Eastern developments than Japan has to meddle with the affairs of North and South America."

**Old Immigration Bar**

How keenly Japan feels the implied slight of the American legislation excluding Japanese immigrants is reflected in the following excerpts from an article by Dr. Ujiro Oyama, former professor of [illegible] University, published in Gaiko Jiho of July

"It has be[illegible] years since the anti-Japanese Immigration Bill was enacted in the United States. There is no need to reiterate the unfairness and unjustifiability of the bill. It discriminates against the Japanese, branding them as a race inferior to those of the European nations and enforces humiliating treatment on Japanese emigrants entering the country. It deprives Japan of her right to equality as a member of the world community by placing a virtual ban on the entry of Japanese, as of other Oriental races, although Europeans are admitted through quotas. . . .

"The legislation constitutes not only a breach of United States friendship with her good neighbors but cannot be consistent with the spirit of equality and justice which are the fundamental principles of international accord. It is a disgrace for the Americans that such conduct was openly condoned in their country.

**Unashamed**

"What is more, they are not at all ashamed of their conduct, nor are they willing to adjust the matter, despite repeated warnings from

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**What Japan Thinks**
Fourth of 12 Articles

*By* **William Henry Chamberlin**
Chief Far Eastern Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

With a view to better understanding by Monitor readers of the Japanese people, Mr. Chamberlin is conducting "A Japanese Forum." He acts as chairman of the meeting and lets the Japanese speak for themselves, through excerpts from current newspapers, periodicals and other publications, with almost no comment from the "chairman."

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# The Political Parade

## Knox and Borah Both Won, Washington Concludes, but With Mixed Results; Knox Claims 48 Out of 49 Delegates

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

WASHINGTON, April 16—The conclusion on the Illinois primary now seems to be that both Senator Borah and Colonel Knox have won victories of a sort, and remain in the presidential picture about as fully as they were before the election—which, in the final analysis, may not be saying very much.

Nomination of a strong Nebraska Republican candidate for Senator George W. Norris' seat, as well as the defeat of the Democratic candidate who was going to retire in Senator Norris' favor, casts some doubt on the future plans and prospects of the veteran liberal legislator.

He has supported the Roosevelt Administration on many issues, and expects to campaign for the President's re-election. But whether he will enter a three-cornered fight as an independent, thus entailing a very strenuous campaign with none too rosy assurances of victory, is distinctly uncertain. The departure of Senator Norris from the upper Chamber would be a national event. But a Cabinet post might wait him if President Roosevelt were re-elected.

**Knox Claims 48 Delegates**

A curious paradox, involving a major success for Colonel Knox in the Illinois primary, is today claimed by his newspaper, the Chicago Daily News. According to its figures, Colonel Knox has elected 48 out of 49 of his pledged district delegates, including all the Illinois districts, and is expected anyway to receive eight delegates-at-large to be chosen later. Yet Colonel Knox was substantially defeated by Senator Borah in the preference vote in downstate Illinois, although he carried Chicago.

The explanation turns on the Illinois primary law, which, however, is little different from procedure in many other states:

Voters were called upon to do two things in the Republican presidential primary: (1) Express a preference between Colonel Knox and Senator Borah, and (2) vote for a specified delegate to the Cleveland convention. No designation as to which delegates favored Borah, which Knox, is permitted on the Illinois ballot.

**Where Paradox Occurred**

It appears that downstate voters gave their preference to Senator Borah by a margin that may rise over 30,000 votes. But when it came to voting for delegates, the only names they appear to have recognized were the organization candidates, supporting Colonel Knox. There is even some doubt as to which candidate, Knox or Borah, some delegates support.

Thus, if the Daily News claims are at all accurate, they reveal Senator Borah winning a victory in the preference poll, but Colonel Knox taking the delegates.

In Cook County, Colonel Knox had a majority over Senator Borah anyway, the total being: Knox 182,706, and Borah 99,222. The Sixth Congressional District of Chicago elected Senator Borah's pledged delegate, however, the only one—according to the Daily News—which he carried in the entire State.

**Claims Are Challenged**

These claims are challenged by the Borah headquarters, and it remains to be seen which is correct when the final check-up is made. In addition to those delegates which he has elected, Colonel Knox is expected to take the eight delegates-at-large to be elected in state convention at Peoria in a fortnight. By his supporters' figures, he would then have 56 out of 57 of the Illinois delegates. In any case, the Borah supporters admit that Colonel Knox will have a big majority of the Illinois delegates.

But Senator Borah, by running up a large preference vote, has won what his supporters claim to be a victory of nationwide importance. Evidences of strength in rural Illinois, against a powerful GOP organization, are said to indicate voter-insurgency and the demand for new leadership in the party.

**Roosevelt Vote a Big Factor**

The strong Roosevelt vote in Illinois is the second big factor of importance, and by New Dealers hailed as of first importance. The President polled roughly half a million votes more than the combined Knox-Borah vote. This was taken in Washington to indicate that Mr. Roosevelt would have no trouble to win in November in Illinois.

Republicans, however, insisted that the Democratic primary was swollen by the Horner-Bundesen fight. Nevertheless, voters in the Democratic primary could have left their ballot blank rather than to express a positive preference for President Roosevelt, but 1,158,856 cast their ballots for the President.

**New Deal Snarl in Nebraska**

A more disquieting result for New Dealers was apparent in Nebraska. There, the victory of former Representative Terry Carpenter, a supporter of the Townsend Plan, over James C. Quigley, the Democratic state chairman, has apparently blocked the way to the re-election of Senator Norris.

Mr. Quigley had planned to withdraw in favor of Senator Norris. The Republican candidate is former Representative Robert G. Simmons, a stanch conservative. Should Senator Norris enter as an independent, observers feel his chances would be lessened by the three-cornered split, with Townsendites and Democrats going for Mr. Carpenter and the regular Republicans for Mr. Simmons.

Moreover, President Roosevelt himself would be weakened in Nebraska by this disordered ticket, although Senator Norris is expected to campaign the State for him.

**Georgia Adds to Muddle**

The President's campaign plans were also somewhat irked in Georgia, where the Talmadge-controlled Georgia State Democratic executive committee set a presidential primary for the late date of June 3 and fixed a $10,000 entrance fee for each candidate.

The Roosevelt supporters had hoped for an early date and oppose the heavy fee. As it is, the Talmadge forces had been seeking to prevent a primary altogether. They announce they will return the money if there is only one candidate. The fee is unprecedented. Governor Talmadge said, "I don't know if I'll enter the primary."

James A. Farley, Postmaster-General, burst into New York State yesterday with a speech at Albany claiming that one by one the Republican opposition is embracing the "principles and policies of the Democratic Administration."

**New Deal Seeks First Voters**

Meantime, the Democrats in Washington are busy with the organization of a "Roosevelt First Voters' League," which intends to win 5,000,000 of the 9,000,000 who have come of age since the last presidential election. In addition, a business men's campaign committee for President Roosevelt is expected to be organized soon. And a third group to go after the Progressive vote in all states is expected to be formed.

The latter group will not take shape until after the Republican national convention, when it will be seen whether Senator Borah's following is available to be coaxed into Democratic ranks.

Paul Best of Florida, who is active in the First Voters' League, said: "Young people are bound to do their bit for President Roosevelt in November because of the many things he has done for them. These millions of young people want to promote clean government and they know the best way to do it is to help President Roosevelt pile up an even larger majority in 1936 than he won in 1932."


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AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER
Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy

Published daily except Sundays and holidays at The Christian Science Publishing Society, One, Norway Street, Boston, Mass. Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries: One year, $9.00; six months, $4.50; three months, $2.25; one month, 75c. Single copies, 3 cents in Greater Boston; 5 cents elsewhere. (Printed in U. S. A.)

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## Relief Funds Sought For Low-Pay Weavers

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

Preston, Eng.

LANCASHIRE'S Public Assistance Committee intends to continue efforts to obtain the right to grant relief funds to low-paid cotton operatives who, although working a full 48-hour week, receive wages below jobless relief.

The operatives chiefly concerned are weavers who are reduced to working on one or two looms only. The Ministry of Health at present vetoes the paying of relief to these persons.

## President Outruns Total Borah-Knox Ballot in Illinois

CHICAGO, April 16 (AP)—Members of both major parties today professed to see gains in the results of Tuesday's statewide primary elections.

Democrats pointed to a 1,158,856 vote for President Roosevelt, unopposed in his party's preferment ballot, and a record total of 1,375,295 ballots cast in the Democratic gubernatorial race with 80 per cent of the precincts reported.

Col. Frank Knox and Senator William E. Borah together drew 696,213 votes in their Republican presidential preference duel while the seven-man G. O. P. contest for the governorship nomination attracted 894,617 votes in 6816 precincts. There are 7426 precincts in the State.

Colonel Knox carried 13 of the State's 25 congressional districts, and Senator William E. Borah carried 12, on the basis of incomplete returns today.

Knox campaign managers claimed, however, that of the 49 delegates chosen, again on the basis of incomplete returns, all but one were favorable to Knox.

**Horner Is Nominated**

Gov. Henry Horner was renominated by the Democrats. But he earned victory by more than 93,000 votes over Dr. Herman N. Bundesen only after an internecine battle that pitted him against the regular organization headed by Mayor Edward J. Kelly of Chicago and National Committeeman P. A. Nash.

C. Wayland Brooks, former marine lieutenant who won the G. O. P. gubernatorial nomination, remarked the schism in Democracy's ranks and declared his party had come unscathed through the primary to form a united front against Roosevelt, Horner and the New Deal in November. He added:

"The big Democratic vote is nothing to fear. The fight in that party attracted independt voters, who will be with the Republicans in the fall."

**Kelly Still a Democrat**

Neither Nash nor Kelly made any peace overtures as Governor Horner was welcomed back to Springfield by a throng police estimated at 10,000 persons. But Kelly remarked: "I'm still a Democrat."

Latest returns gave Colonel Knox, publisher of the Chicago Daily News, a statewide majority of 78,725 over Senator Borah. But there were only fragmentary reports on the election of 49 accredited delegates to the G. O. P. national convention in the 25 congressional districts.

The vote:
Knox, 432,761.
Borah, 354,036.

The publisher of the Chicago Daily News carried Cook County (Chicago) by a vote of 237,134 to 126,840.

With 2330 of the 3750 downstate precincts in, the Senator was leading Colonel Knox by a vote of 178,651 to 153,638 outside of Cook County.

## Lobby Inquiry Defied By Farm Witness

(Continued from Page 1)

Farmers' Independence Council is a sort of little brother to the American Liberty League, drawing support from the same sources, and using the same offices in Washington and Chicago. The council has circularized congressmen in a fight against the Agricultural Adjustment Administration, and new-deal farm legislation generally, and has represented itself as an independent organ of the farmers, though evidence of previous witnesses reveals that its major finance, outside of the du Ponts, has come from Chicago packing companies and corporation directors of the East.

**Memory Is Sketchy**

Mr. Grunwald's memory seemed to be sketchy, and the committee became more and more incensed by his refusal to answer. The matter reached a head when evidence that Mr. Grunwald had given before the Smoot Finance Committee in 1929 in connection with higher tariff, was read into the record. Mr. Grunwald at first told the Black committee today he had never represented sugar interests, or banks and insurance companies. The record of 1929, however, disclosed that he had identified himself at that time as representing a number of big companies. Shortly after this discrepancy was revealed Mr. Grunwald admitted that instead of having forgotten the people whom he visited on his western trip, he was really refusing to give their names. This brought the break.

The matter may test the whole power of the committee, and the support which the Senate is likely to give it, if witness continues obdurate. The Senate has the power to punish witnesses for contempt, and has exercised it in the past.

**Explains Early Fight**

"I came to Washington in 1935 to find some one with courage to fight the three A's," said Mr. Grunwald belligerently at the outset. He met Stanley Morse, he said, who later became executive vice-president of the organization, and participated in the formation of the council. He made his trip through the West last year in behalf of the council, he said.

After a flat denial from Mr. Grunwald that he had called upon Mr. Morse for any list of people to visit on the trip, Senator Black handed him a telegram to identify. Mr. Grunwald admitted that he had written it. It was sent from South Dakota to Mr. Morse at 1058 Press Building, Washington, D. C., home of the Liberty League.

The telegram asked Mr. Morse to forward the "names of the presidents of the Young Republicans' Clubs" in a half dozen western states. Witness admitted he had received the list, but denied visiting any of the people enumerated.

A minute later he declared defiantly that he had no judgment as to whether the number of members of his organization in Nebraska were as low as 5 or as high as 50,000. By this time, Senator Black was obviously laying the basis for possible contempt action.

"How much does the council pay you?" demanded Senator Lewis B. Schwellenbach (D) of Washington.

"They pay me $350 a year," said witness.

"They pay you that, and yet you cannot remember the name of a single person you called upon in Nebraska, South Dakota or the other states you visited?" asked the Senator incredulously.

A minute later Senator Schwellenbach asked when Mr. Grunwald had been naturalized, and the latter promptly produced his naturalization papers, declaring heatedly that he had "expected such a question" and that he had been persecuted in America because of his birth.

# House Rebukes Lobby Inquiry; Refuses Funds

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

WASHINGTON, April 16—Refusal of the House by vote of 153 to 137 yesterday to help the Black Lobby Committee out of its legal difficulties left the latter body under the compulsion of doing the best it could with a $3600 lawyer, instead of a $10,000 one.

The House yesterday avenged half a dozen grievances against the Black committee over which the membership has been brooding for more than a year. The vote was hailed jubilantly by those who condemn seizure of telegrams by the Black committee, but actually the motives for the failure of House support were so mixed as to provide no clear index of opinion on the ethics of the primary legal question now at stake.

**Long at Swords' Point**

It was a year ago that the Black committee jumped in ahead of the House Rules Committee, which also was bent on investigating lobbying, and stole its witnesses and its thunder. That was count one against the Black committee, and the grievance has rankled deep in many members.

The next grievance was the exposure by the Black committee of several dozens of representatives who were guests at the parties of a prominent lobbyist of the capital, most of whom bitterly resented the unfavorable publicity they received, and declared they had been unfairly treated. Added to this unfavorable balance was the Republican vote, and finally the fact that it is baseball weather now, and an unexpectedly small membership participated in the final ballot, following an argument lasting an entire day.

**Blow to Prestige**

Nevertheless, there is no gainsaying that the lobby committee's prestige suffered by the failure of support in the lower house. The vote was the more remarkable since it means that the House is not preparing to defend one of the most cherished prerogatives of congressional investigations, that of issuing subpoenas for documents and telegrams and of denying the right of an individual to bring an injunction suit against individual members of a congressional committee.

It was this attempt by William Randolph Hearst, the publisher, which Judge Wheat, of the District of Columbia Court, threw out on the ground that a court did not have the power to interfere with a separate branch of the Government. Mr. Hearst is understood to be preparing an appeal to the Supreme Court on the issue.

The Senate committee sought to enact a change of rule so as to employ a lawyer at a $10,000 a year fee, instead of $3600 a year, or $300 a month, which is the present maximum set for committee counsel. Mr. Black had planned to employ Crampton Harris of Birmingham, Ala., a former law partner, for the test suit, which no one denies is one of the most important in the long tests of the authority of a legislative body.

**Snell Heads Attack**

Only an extraordinary set of circumstances could have produced the present situation in which the House fails to back up the Senate in the protection of one of their most jealously guarded and joint fields of activity. The fight on the resolution was led by Representative Bertrand Snell (R), New York, minority leader. It produced a biting attack on the Black committee methods by Representative Charles A. Plumley (R) of Vermont.

"The committee's action (in seizing telegrams) is not only indefensible, but reprehensible and despicable," Mr. Plumley said. "Its action was an unwarranted interference with, infringement and violation of personal liberty, freedom of action and the inherent and inalienable right of personal security.

"The day will come when such wrongs so perpetrated by Congress under a claim of authority will become so serious and will so universally invade and transgress the rights of the citizen that he will be warranted and provoked to exercise the right of revolution as his only means of redress."

Commenting on the adverse House vote, Senator Black said today:

"It was just a skirmish. I can't believe Congress will let Mr. Hearst win by default after he has lost in the lower court."

Senator Sherman Minton (D) of Indiana, another member of the committee, commented:

"Maybe the du Ponts will give me a donation to carry out this case. They seem to have donated to everybody else in the country."

## British Discount Control of Tana

(Continued from Page 1)

Cheesman adds, "what benefit, if any, would be derived from such an expensive undertaking."

A glance at any map of Ethiopia shows that between Lake Tana and Eritrea are the deep gorges of the Takkaze and Mareb, both of which are tributaries of the Nile. The Italians would have to take the Tana water down one side and up the other of these and perform other unusual engineering feats before they could maneuver the water of Lake Tana into a position from which they might start forcing it up the sterile valleys of Eritrea, most of which also drain into the Nile.

**Other Sources**

Moreover, it is not the case that all, or even nearly all, of the water that flows down the Blue Nile comes from Lake Tana. During the flood season, only a small proportion is supplied by the lake. After the Abbai, as the Ethiopians call it, leaves the lake, it drops into a gorge the sides of which are seldom less than 2000 feet high. Into this gorge which makes a semicircle of 470 miles southward and then westward, drains the water from half the Ethiopian Highlands.

Major Cheesman, the only European who has explored the whole course of the river between the lake and the Sudanese frontier, states that several large perennial tributaries such as the Bir Didessa and the Tamcha, join the Blue Nile in this stretch as well as other rivers like the Mugr and Gudr which though dry during the winter become wide streams during the wet season.

**Others Water the Sudan**

Moreover, in addition to the Blue Nile itself, there are the Dinder, the Rahad and the Atbara which also drain large areas of Ethiopia and carry huge quantities of water direct to the Sudan during the summer months.

If Italy owned Lake Tana she could, as Ethiopia has done in the past, obstruct the building of the dam by which the waters of the lake itself could be conserved for the benefit of Egyptian and Sudanese peasants. Even so, there are, according to Major Cheesman, at least two other possible sites for dams further down the river.

The purpose of the proposed dam is to hold back some of the flood water of Lake Tana with a view to its release in the winter and spring when the Nile is low. The proposition is one which is solely for the benefit of Egypt and the Sudan, for there are no parts of the Blue Nile gorge which are suitable for irrigation, although the valley is sometimes as much as 12 miles across.

**Dam Surveyed**

Lake Tana has been surveyed on several occasions with a view to the construction of this dam. The first time was as far back as 1902 by an English engineer acting on behalf of the Egyptian Government. The last was in 1933 when Maj. L. B. Roberts of the J. G. White Corporation of New York was acting for the Ethiopian Government and in the interests of the Government of Egypt.

So far nothing has been done except settle a possible site for the dam itself and map out a possible route for a motor road to bring supplies from the Sudan frontier. The Egyptian Government has voted sums to carry out the necessary work, but no attempt is to be made to start operations until the political horizon is cleared.

Around Lake Tana and on its islands are situated a number of ancient churches and monasteries with histories dating back many hundreds of years. The district is more or less of a by-water and has escaped most of the fighting which has gone on intermittently throughout Ethiopia since the beginning of history. Major Cheesman found that the monks had among their treasures many unique manuscripts and relics, some of which dated back to the second century of the Christian era.


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## Neglected Rural Communities — Electrification — 'Forgotten People'—32,700,000 on Farms—'Made Work' Projects—Jeffersonianism

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

WASHINGTON—Some of the revealing observations made in the daily grist of congressional speeches are set apart in the following paragraphs:

**Representative John E. Miller** (D), Arkansas:

We are facing a situation in this nation in which the condition of life in our rural communities has been neglected. The public utilities, particularly the electric utilities of this nation, have been allowed to take the cream of the resources at the expense of the American people, at the expense of the people to whom these public resources belong.

**Representative Schuyler Merritt** (R), Connecticut:

You must bear in mind that where our states are more fully electrified today, this has been done without any help from the Federal Government, and this is going on all over the United States. Every individual, every municipality, or every state that gets into any trouble immediately comes to Washington to get help.

**Representative Sam Rayburn** (D), Texas:

Electricity at a proper price is cheaper than oil and lamps. We want to make the farmer and his wife and family believe and know that they are no longer the "forgotten people," but make them know that they are remembered as part of—yea, they are the bulwark of—the Government.

**Representative Charles A. Wolverton** (R), New Jersey:

A national survey has disclosed that of the 32,100,000 persons in this country living on farms, 73 per cent must carry water from wells or other sources of supply; 77 per cent must put up with inconvenient sanitary facilities; 93 per cent have no modern bathroom facilities, and 76 per cent depend upon kerosene or gasoline lamps.

**Representative Henry C. Luckey** (D), Nebraska:

Personally I am utterly opposed to "made work" projects. I believe that there are plenty of projects which can be undertaken which will provide some lasting improvements—which will give us something for our money.

**Representative Robert F. Rich** (R), Pennsylvania:

The trouble is that the members of the House of Representatives have almost forgotten the teachings of Thomas Jefferson. Take the platform where you promised economy of government, balancing the budget, sound money, elimination of government in business, and where you lamented the excessive use of money in political activities. Let me tell you now that the Democratic Party has forsaken Thomas Jefferson, and only I as a Republican stand up here to laud those things.

**Representative Joseph B. Shannon** (D), Missouri:

The enemies of this Administration have suddenly discovered what a great man Jefferson was. But let me take this occasion to say that these gentlemen who seek to link the name of Jefferson with their interpretations of the slogans of their villifying campaign—liberty, constitutionalism, and what they are pleased to call the American system—know little of Jefferson or the history that he made. We all have heard that the devil can quote scripture for his own purposes, and the praise of Jefferson by those seeking to discredit the present Administration is a gift horse whose teeth will bear looking into.

**Representative Charles L. Gifford** (R), Massachusetts:

I have read about some parts of Texas which must be a very dry and arid country and perhaps contains some of the farms that you want to electrify. I read about someone who went down there and remarked to a native: "It looks like rain." The native replied, "I wish it would rain, for I would like for my boy to see it. I myself have seen it rain." (Laughter.)

## Back to the Soil Is Step to Relief, Wallace Asserts

WASHINGTON, April 14 (AP)—Reviewing the "back to the land" movement of the last five years, Secretary Wallace said today thousands who had returned to farms were now dependent upon relief.

Classifying the majority of the new farmers as "industrial refugees," Wallace said in a radio address that "agriculture has been bearing its share of the city relief load in a truly heroic manner."

The 1935 farm census, Mr. Wallace said, reported an increase of 523,702 farms in five years, making a total of 6,812,350 in 1935, with the biggest increases in the New England states and the southern Appalachian hill, and mountain country from Pennsylvania south through Birmingham, Ala.

**Industrial Refugees**

"I have called the majority of these new farmers 'industrial refugees'," Wallace said. "There are also many more fortunate part-time farmers. Large clusters of these have formed around cities like Boston, New York, Pittsburgh, Cleveland, Detroit, Birmingham, and industrial centers of the far west—Los Angeles, San Francisco, Seattle and Tacoma.

"Here this return to the land, this search for escape from unemployment, idleness and charity has a special tragic significance which rings true through most of the increase of a half million farms. The new farms and the reoccupied farms are for the most part on poor land—land which is of low productivity."

**Relief Rolls Cited**

It is highly significant, Mr. Wallace said, that thousands of those who have returned to the land are now dependent upon relief. He said studies of many southern Appalachian counties show that where there has been an increase from 10 to 50 per cent in the number of farms, from one third to three fourths of the rural families are receiving public assistance.

"I am told," Mr. Wallace said, "that rural people are attempting to help, in characteristic, neighborly ways, these refugees of the depression, these people whom industry has plowed out into the streets, who are refugees as certainly as those driven from their homes and livelihood by the guns and machines of war."


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# The World's Day

*Its News in Focus*

Continued from Page 1

issue with renewed determination within two days after Germany remilitarized the Rhineland.

### Viewpoints Vary

Many discern in the London conversations ominous first turns of the "military timetable" that whirled so fast in 1914 that diplomacy was powerless to stop it; others believe they represent empty gestures destined to signify nothing; still others hold that they are logical steps to implement the Locarno Treaty.

At all events, there is wide belief that the conversations will blueprint definite strategy to be employed in case France is attacked by Germany. It is expected that they will center mainly around the questions of what air and naval aid Britain can supply.

A tremendous "Sh!" accompanies these conversations, which are to remain secret in their details. The peoples of the affected nations are permitted to know that the limits of the agreements must extend no farther than mutual help in the event of unprovoked German aggression.

### The Past Draws Close

Europe hears echoes today. Historians have consistently contended that military and naval agreements between France and England made it impossible for Britain to act as a free agent in averting the World War. Historians have contended that military staff accords acted like "iron dice loaded for war." Once events were in the hands of the military in 1914, mobilization followed mobilization and nations were caught in the current of military precision and swept into war.

Still other historians argue that if Britain had made it unmistakably clear to Germany that it would support France in the event of war, German diplomacy would have found means of curbing the impetuosity of Austria. Those subscribing to this viewpoint see in the present talks a clear declaration to Germany of British intentions, a declaration that may act as a brake to any hasty resort to arms in Europe.

### Precautions

Remembering how military plans rose up in calamitous potency in 1914, remembering that Lloyd George charged that only a sprinkling of British statesmen knew of the military arrangements, Britain today has stipulated that all current commitments must be ratified in the open by the Cabinet. Military officials have also been warned to make no warlike agreements.

## In Ethiopia—Italians Drive for Addis Ababa

*From Staff Correspondents of The Christian Science Monitor and Dispatches of the Associated Press*

**Italo-Ethiopian** — The fast-rolling Italian campaign in Ethiopia is literally on wheels today as Fascist troops loaded in motor trucks are sweeping toward Addis Ababa from Dessye. Addis Ababa is estimated three days away; not more than 1000 Ethiopian warriors are calculated between the capital and the Italian shock troops.

**Italy** is seen as pushing successfully over the topographical barriers of the Ethiopian terrain and the diplomatic barriers of sanctions to gain its objective in defiance of both the Ethiopian forces and the League of Nations. Still Great Britain presses for an armistice in somewhat the same manner, perhaps, as King Canute bade the waves to halt. Italy appears determined to hold its armistice in the Ethiopian capital.

### Tension Tightens

As the Fascist motor lorries push toward Addis Ababa, they pull taut the lines of tension between Italy and Britain, which has virtually staked its foreign policy on turning Italy back from Ethiopian conquest. In keeping with this growing tension, news came that the British Admiralty had hurried a new, secret type of anti-submarine craft to Gibraltar to buttress its Mediterranean fleet.

## Far East—Sino-Japanese Parley on Smuggling Fails

*From Staff Correspondents of The Christian Science Monitor and Dispatches of the Associated Press*

**Nanking**—Troubled by contraband products that are smuggled into the country wholesale by Japanese and Koreans, China, according to Chinese officials, has failed to gain assurance of effective co-operation from Japan to stamp out the menace. Three days of conferences left the illicit goods still pouring in, unstemmed. Chinese importers, who must pay the regular customs duty, face ruinous competition. What is most menacing is the threat of legitimizing this influx.

**East Hopei Province**, masquerading as an autonomous area, actually tied by stout strings to Japan's industrious apron, has imposed a blanket import duty. It is 50 per cent less than that prevailing in China. Japan has decreed that goods entered over this wall, which is one half as high as the Chinese customs wall, must be accepted everywhere in China. China sees Japan engineering a skillful economic invasion of China, as revealing its intention not merely of keeping the door open to Japanese trade, but of taking the door right off the hinges.

## Laborite Visitors—Lansbury, Morrison, Salter

**London**—Because George Lansbury is the kind of pacifist who doesn't believe in making war for his pacifism, he resigned his leadership of the British Labor Party and is now en route to America to proselytize for his kind of peace. He steamed off on the S. S. Berengaria with Dr. Alfred Salter, another M. P. He will open his American campaign for peace based on economic equality with a nationwide broadcast. Mr. Lansbury was invited to America by the American Fellowship of Reconciliation, and he will "stump" the eastern cities. Because he believes that peace is bought with sacrifice he is called in Britain the "political saint."

**Herbert Morrison**, prominent leader of the British Labor Party, is ahead of Mr. Lansbury on the lecture trail. He is in New York to open his talks at the Mecca Temple. He is presenting Labor's case for a strong League of Nations.

## New York Ruling Aids Social Laws

(Continued from Page 1)

all—which would not give help on such trouble," he declared.

Chief Justice Crane recalled the "acute problem" both the federal and state governments had faced as the result of unemployment and held that the power of the state must exist to meet such situations, which, he added, could be met only by raising funds to tide over the unemployment period.

**Poor Always With Us**

"Money must be obtained, and it does not seem at all arbitrary to confine the tax to a business and unemployment out of which the difficulties principally arise," he said. ". . . The courts can take judicial notice of the fact that unemployment for the last five or six years has been a very acute problem for state and federal government. There have always been from earliest times the poor and unfortunate whom the State has had to support by means of money raised by taxation. . . .

"Unemployment, from whatever cause, has increased in every part of the country, if not throughout the world. . . . When such a matter becomes general and affects the whole body politic, a situation has arisen which requires the exercise of the reserve power of the state if there be a practical solution. . . .

**Help Was Necessary**

"The fact is that in the past few years enormous sums of state and federal moneys have been spent to keep housed and alive the families of those out of work who could not get employment. Such help was absolutely necessary.

"Unequal protection of the laws and unfair classification are charged against this act because employers who have had no unemployment are obliged to contribute to a fund to help those who have lost positions in failing or bankrupt businesses. . . . We do not think that this narrow view is required by any constitutional provision. People have to live, and when they cannot support themselves, someone has to look after them.

"When the able-bodied, willing men cannot find work, they may be treated as a class irrespective of their particular calling or trade. The peril to the state arises from unemployment generally—and from any particular class of workers. So likewise employers generally are not so unrelated to the unemployment problem as to make a moderate tax upon their pay rolls unreasonable or arbitrary. As stated before, unemployment and business conditions generally are to a large extent linked together."

Judge Irving G. Hubbs, who wrote the dissenting opinion, in which Judge John F. O'Brien concurred, held that the act could not be sustained as a tax law.

"If the statute is to be sustained," he said, "it must be because it is deemed to be within the police power of the State. The power, however, is limited by the Constitution, and it has always been held that the Legislature could not, under the guise of police power, enact a valid law the effect of which would be to take the property of one class and give it to another class.

"The statute clearly indicates that the purpose of the Legislature was not the relief of the poor and needy, but the benefit of a limited class of employees temporarily out of work. The benefit to the general public, if any, would be indirect, incidental. Such benefit does not make the statute one for general welfare.

"If the statute is unconstitutional in its main features, no part of the act can be maintained. We cannot rewrite the statute."

NEW YORK CITY

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**Lincoln Ellsworth Honored in Washington**

Left to Right: Mrs. Ellsworth, Lincoln Ellsworth, Vernon S. Prentice, Brother-in-Law of Mr. Ellsworth; Gilbert Grosvenor, President of the National Geographic Society; Franklin Fisher, Melville Grosvenor and John Oliver LaGorce, President Roosevelt Is Seated

## Democrats Push Lehman Forward As New York Hope

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

ALBANY, N. Y., April 16—Gov. Herbert H. Lehman will head the Democratic state ticket again next November, as an aid to President Roosevelt in carrying the Empire State for the New Deal, it was indicated in high quarters here today, as the Democratic State Committee met and re-elected James A. Farley, Postmaster General and head of the Democratic National Committee, as its chairman.

A surprise of the meeting was the election of Mrs. William H. Good, of Brooklyn, as national committeewoman from New York. Mrs. Caroline O'Day of Rye, personal friend of President and Mrs. Roosevelt, and one of two New York representatives-at-large, declined to serve.

**Committeewoman**

Mrs. Good will act as national committeewoman until the National Convention meets in Philadelphia in June, when a successor to the late Miss Elizabeth Marbury will be elected.

Edward J. Flynn, Secretary of State and Democratic leader of the Bronx, was elected to the National Committee, to succeed the late John J. McCooey, for years Democratic boss of Brooklyn.

Other officers elected to the state committee were Mrs. O'Day, vice-chairman; Daniel H. Skellinh of Rochester, secretary (re-elected); Charles H. Low of New York City, treasurer (re-elected); William M. O'Reilly of Oneida, clerk, succeeding the late George W. Harder, and William G. Clancy of New York, sergeant-at-arms.

Mr. Farley, whose absolute control over the Democratic state machine was cinched here today, reiterated his confidence that Mr. Roosevelt would carry New York in November and declared that Mr. Lehman would win "in a gallop."

"Whom have the Republicans to nominate for Governor?" Mr. Farley asked. "I assume it will be either Senator (George R.) Fearon (of Syracuse) or Mayor (Rolland B.) Marvin (also of Syracuse), but the candidate will not be named until Oct. 1. That leaves only a month to 'build him up.' It cannot be done. Even if the Republican candidates were named today, the time would be all too short to give him a statewide reputation."

**In Praise of Lehman**

On the other hand Governor Lehman is well know throughout the State, Mr. Farley observed, adding that he was "just as popular upstate as in New York City."

"The people like him for his honesty and sincerity of purpose," he said. "He will not have to be introduced to the voters."

Mr. Farley never appeared happier or more optimistic than he did today, and in his address to the state committee he thanked the membership for electing him state chairman for the fourth time.

The position of the party in the State was never better than it was today, he declared, The Republicans, he added, had no candidate for President or for Governor who could possibly catch up with the lead President Roosevelt and Governor Lehman had in New York.

Governor Lehman and Mr. Farley will head the New York delegation to the national convention. The other 14 delegates named today follow:

Frank B. Kelly, Democratic boss of Brooklyn; D. H. Dailey, Monroe; William H. Kelley, Syracuse; Mrs. William H. Good, Kings; Mrs. Caroline O'Day, Westchester; Mrs. Harriet Mack, Erie; Mrs. Mary Dewson, New York; Robert Jackson, Jamestown; Genovese Cope, New York; Edward J. O'Connell, Albany; Frank C. Walker, New York; S. Edward Dedhloss, Erie; Mrs. Henry G. Leach, New York, and Thomas S. Conway, Plattsburgh.

These alternates were named: William M. Merrifield, New York; Mrs. Mary A. Conger, Dutchess; Mrs. Anna Rosenberg, New York; John S. Thorpe, Nassau; Albert Goldman, New York; Henry W. Beer, Kings; George J. Rand, Queens; Charles Polette, New York; William Solomon, New York; Miss Hilda Smith, Glens Falls; Miss Marian Dickerman, Dutchess; Mrs. Robert Livingstone Sr., Columbia; Herbert Trevvett, Oneida; Charles J. Sullivan, Suffolk, and John English, Schenectady.

**Acceptance Presumed**

A dinner at the Ten Eyck Hotel here last night was attended by Democrats from all over the State and by Democratic officials. Governor Lehman and Mr. Farley were the speakers, Mr. Farley declaring it only needed Mr. Lehman's consent to assure him of his re-election for a third term.

While the Governor gave no indication that he would accept renomination, none of those present doubted that he would run.

"In the press from time to time," he said, "there have recently appeared articles that I had decided to be a candidate for the Governorship again this fall. These articles were as much news to me as they were to you, since they appeared without any authority from me whatsoever. I have no statement on the subject nor have I reached any conclusion with regard to it.

**Statement Promised**

"The affairs of the State have been my primary concern and have been so all-absorbing, particularly during the legislative session, as to allow little time for consideration of the future. When I have reached a decision I will, of course, promptly make my position known through a public statement issued personally by me."

Peter D. Kiernan of Albany, who presided, made it plain that the Democrats of the State expected Mr. Lehman to be their candidate again this year.

### Lots of Light for Texas

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

SCHENECTADY, N. Y., April 16—Three thousand floodlights are being shipped from the Lynn works of the General Electric Company to furnish illumination for the main buildings of the Texas Centennial Exposition, A. F. Dickerson, manager of the company's laboratories, announced today. One thousand additional lights have been ordered to service several of the independent exhibitors' buildings, he said. Many of the lights have lenses of red, green, amber and blue.

## President Bestows Medal on Ellsworth

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

WASHINGTON, April 16—The Andes Mountains of South America extend in an uninterrupted chain beneath the polar seas, to emerge again at Antarctica where they stretch across the south polar continent, declared Lincoln Ellsworth, who last night told the tale of his adventures after receiving the National Geographic Hubbard Medal from President Roosevelt's hands.

Dr. Ellsworth told the story of how he raised the American flag on the last unclaimed territory on earth—a territory of 350,000 frozen square miles in Antarctica. The area, said the explorer, may have coal and possibly oil deposits. If access to polar regions ever becomes practicable the territory which now baffles the skill of resourceful explorers even to reach, may some day have economic possibilities.

In a single-motored, all metal plane, Polar Star, Dr. Ellsworth showed pictures of how he had flown across previously unexplored territory in company with Herbert Hollick-Kenyon, making four landings in the 2340-mile flight.

## *Newark, N. J., Observes 100th Anniversary*

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

NEWARK, N. J., April 16—Newark is having a birthday party, having rounded out 100 years of history, and many observances are being held. Today the Women's Committee will present a tableau at the Robert Treat Hotel, and tomorrow there will be an exhibit at the Newark Museum of costumes, settings and portraits of this city of a century ago.

Other features of the program include exhibits at the public library showing the progress of industry, government, education and literature of the State in the last 100 years, exhibits at the New Jersey Historical Society, church services, parades and celebrations by the American Legion and fraternal organizations.

At 2 o'clock yesterday the City Commission met exactly 100 years to the hour after the first council took their seats in 1836. While the first settlers arrived in Newark more than 250 years ago, it was not until 1836 that the city was incorporated.

# Japan Attacks U. S. Exclusion

(Continued from Page 1)

the Japanese in the past. It is not too much to say that their conduct is a reckless outrage. . . .

"We are not inclined to force our surplus population upon the United States, nor is it possible to do this, in view of the internal conditions in that country at present. We are not interested in sending our emigrants to any country where the Japanese are not welcome, as is quite evident from the past emigration policy of the Japanese Government. Our main aspiration, however, is to be given the due respect and adequate consideration which are worthy of a great power. . . . However small the emigration in question may be, we cannot, for the sake of the prestige of the nation, afford to tolerate any discrimination against us. This is the concensus of opinion of the entire Japanese nation, not the opinion of the present writer alone. . . .

"The anti-Japanese exclusion bill not only hurts the pride of the Japanese, challenges their prestige and impairs the traditional friendship between the two nations, but also serves to create racial resentment against Oriental peoples in general and gives rise to a feeling of unrest in the world, which hinders the achievement of world peace. For the Americans, on the other hand, the bill means a violation on their own part of the principles of justice, humanitarianism and world peace of which they have long been proud. Consequently the party which suffered an insult through this legislation is not the Japanese, but the Americans themselves."

**As to the Navies**

Japanese comment on the problem of naval strength and fortifications in the Pacific area:

Chugai Shogyo (daily newspaper) of August 15, 1935:

"We deplore the attitude of the United States, which is fortifying the Pacific region. It is clear that this policy is aimed at this country, to which it spells a new menace. We are apprehensive that the American attitude toward the question of fortifications will injure the friendliness between Japan and the United States."

Japan Times, of August 17, 1935:

"Nor can Japan regard with anything but deep misgivings and apprehensions the development of American air power, either civilian or military, in the direction of Asia. The United States may build fortifications on various islands without causing any undue anxiety to Japanese, for the simple reason that Japan has no intention of attacking any such American possessions, and fortifications are immovable armaments. But air bases near Japan are extremely dangerous, since at any time a civilian air base may be converted into a base for bombing attacks."

**The Philippine Program**

(American strategy and aims in the Pacific and in the Far East, as discussed in Sekai wa Ugoku, "The World Goes On Changing," a book recently published by Tsurumatsu Okamoto, foreign news editor of the Osaka Asahi.)

The independence of the Philippines, which will soon be achieved, is attributable to the American realization that there are advantages, both economic and strategic, in abandoning the islands. The United States has become aware that the islands are no match for Hong Kong in commercial importance and that the benefits which may be derived from these possessions would not compensate for large future administrative expenses. . . .

"The strategic value of the islands has also been questioned in the United States for a long time, especially at and since the Washington Conference. . . . In the period of the Spanish-Amercan War the Far Eastern policy of the United States was decidedly aggressive. . . . However, the Japanese Navy, which expanded rapidly and remarkably, ended the aggressive activities of Americans and Europeans. . . .

**Political Designs vs. Economic**

"The powers could no longer continue their China policy without the co-operation of Japan, and they had to confine themselves to economic interests, instead of political designs. Under these circumstances the United States was obliged to revise its conventional interpretation of the economic and strategic value of the Philippine Islands. And it had no alternative except to give up further fortifications in return for Japanese acceptance of an inferior naval ratio, as the strategic value of the islands would be nullified by the emergence of an even stronger Japanese Navy. . . .

"The abandonment of the Philippines, although it certainly indicates the renunciation of aggressive intentions, does not constitute an abandonment of American economic imperialism in the Far East. . . . The new strategic plan of the United States Navy is to operate from Hawaii, instead of from the Philippines, acting in concert with the British Navy, concentrated at Singapore, which is expected to co-operate certainly with America if the Open Door in China should be threatened through the advance of Japan.

**To Build More Forts**

"If the naval conference ends in failure, a building race among the big powers will follow, all strengthening their bases and fortifications on their insular possessions in the Pacific. The United States will build defensive works at Guam, Japan on her islands in the North and South Pacific, and Great Britain may also advance her armaments east of Singapore. It is already rumored that Great Britain and the Netherlands entered into a secret military agreement in the Pacific. Failure will induce the United States, which is withdrawing her naval base to Hawaii, again to move forward her defensive line towards Guam and the Aleutian Islands.

"The most serious threat to Japan, in the event of a building race, is a possible union of the American and British navies in the Pacific, as a result of common interests is China and common suspicions in regard to Japan's attitude toward the territorial integrity of China. It behooves our Foreign Office to prevent such an eventuality. But, however capable our diplomats may be, it is impossible to prevent such an entente against Japan, unless they can dispel American and British suspicions of Japan's aggressive intentions in China. Unfortunately the Foreign Office is not able to clear up such misunderstandings."

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# War Counted Out in Proposals For Pan-American Conference; League Built on Law Favored

**Weekly Latin-American Article**

*By Monitor Correspondent of Latin-American News*

Pan-American Day, April 14, laid the foundation for a long-sought inter-American co-ordination.

Conditions in the European nations and in the countries of the Far East weighed heavily in the thoughts of Pan-American Day speakers from one end of the American continents to the other. Political, economic and financial problems in the republics of North and Latin America were not forgotten. The Roosevelt Peace Conference for Buenos Aires late in July loomed like a beacon to charter the course of many ships of state.

Lengthy and numerous have been the efforts to gather the countries of the American continents into an alliance assuring more than 200,000,000 peoples an opportunity to live and to work unhampered, especially by war. Time and again, as far back as the Panama Congress of 1826, doors have swung wide open, later to discover that nations crossing the threshold were more interested in affairs national than international.

**Systems Projected**

In July a new door swings open. Twenty-one republics, if Paraguay attends, will file through the doorway and meet together in the most momentous congress convened for the inter-American states. Plans will have been drawn to provide the American peoples with "an atmosphere of affection and understanding." Programs will offer something concrete; something workable.

Already, Chile, the Dominican Republic, Guatemala and Colombia have submitted proposals to the Department of State at Washington.

Chile would clear the inter-American atmosphere of hatreds. It would further education. It would, also, avoid conflicts of economic interests. And it would do other things. But the idea of education is appealing and recalls thoughts expressed by Señor Dr. Henri de Bayle, Chargé d'Affaires of the Nicaraguan Legation.

**In Schools**

"Methods," he explained, "should be introduced into the lower schools, increasing a pupils interest in foreign peoples, as well as in the affairs of his own country. To do so would be to produce a pupil trained to be a useful citizen, prepared to consider the problem of every nation. To do so would be a step toward the elimination of intolerance; would provide for greater stability of government; and would add to the likelihood of natives and foreigners receiving protection of individual rights and properties."

**Inter-American League**

Guatemala, Colombia and the Dominican Republic would advise an Inter-American League of Nations. Guatemala proposes that the American republics undertake to employ their resources in defense against the aggression by foreign powers. Colombia would welcome a League establishing regional laws to be applied without reservations or exceptions. The Dominican Republic suggests a League to be "more efficacious and more advantageous to the American republics than the League of Nations."

An Inter-American League will come in for protracted discussion. There will be arguments as to whether or not the Latin-American nations would care to remain in the present League plus a new one. The present League's interest in European affairs, a new League's interest in American affairs, and the interchangeable interest between the European and the American nations will have to be settled.

**Noncoersive**

What ever shall be the final arrangement, one thing will have to be taken into consideration—the United States will probably be unwilling to join any league permitting coercion to be effected through the use of arms.

There is, however, a league which the United States might join.

An association, congress, society, or whatever name one chooses to term a body, set up to adjust inter-American problems by means of international laws, might find favor with the people of the United States. Along with it might be included an American International Court of Justice, to interpret the laws developed by the League.

**Juridical Methods**

A body established to settle issues through juridical methods could be entirely practicable. The British Commonwealth adjusts the problems of some 70 units by process of law. France does the same for its many units. The United States has followed suit with its 48 units, each a sovereign state.

It may be that the Latin-American nations will set up a League even though the United States refused to join it. The thought does not sound logical, for inter-American co-ordination requires the teaming together of all republics. Coercion by means of arms is not necessary. The Mexican President, General Lazaro Cárdenas, recently stated that "the use of force for the settlement of disputes in America is not only unnecessary but deplorable."

**No Historic Enmities**

Wars in the New World could, he believed, be easy to avoid, since the problems which give rise to war do not have the historical, racial and economic complications making so difficult the differences among the peoples of the Old World.

Pan-American Day of 1936 laid a new foundation. Critics who believe otherwise need not be too seriously heeded. Twenty of the 21 American republics have agreed to sit about the table of a peace conference. Twenty republics must know what they want despite the everpresent skeptics.

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## Mine Safety Gains In Staffordshire

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

Stafford, Eng.

A "SAFETY LEAGUE" has been introduced at Whitfield Colliery, North Staffordshire, points being awarded to areas in the mine with the fewest accidents, with the best area receiving a cash bonus each month.

During the first month's operation of this scheme there was a reduction in accidents for compensation purposes of 24 per cent. There was a further reduction the following month, and it is hoped that a consistent monthly reduction will be experienced.

# Sanctions Throttle Italy, League's Report Maintains

GENEVA, April 15 (AP)—Great Britain has reduced its trade with Italy almost to the vanishing point since application of League of Nations sanctions as punishment for the Fascist warfare in Ethiopia, a League report showed today.

The report, made public by the League's co-ordination committee, indicated also that Austria and Hungary enjoyed a big boom in exports to Italy, although those nations did not increase their imports from Italy proportionately.

**Slow but Sure**

In general, the report disclosed, sanctions had little effect on Italy's foreign trade in November, began to take hold in December, and in January really throttled drastically Italy's trade with important customers.

Great Britain actually bought more from Italy in November, 1935, immediately after financial and economic sanctions were imposed, than during the same month in the previous year.

**Million Less Imports**

Britain's December imports from Italy amounted only to $930,000 (gold dollars), compared to nearly $1,900,000 in December, 1934. In January of this year, Britain bought from Italy goods amounting to only $70,000, compared to the January, 1935, purchases of $1,942,000.

France also cut its imports from Italy drastically, buying only $159,000 worth of goods in January of this year compared to $1,388,000 in January, 1935.

**Cut in Half**

Provisional totals for February showed that 23 countries which imported $10,775,000 worth of goods from Italy in February, 1935, imported in February, 1936, only $5,766,000.

They exported to Italy and its colonies only $8,230,000, compared to $14,650,000 last year.

On the other hand, presumably because of the credit embargo and inability to pay for imports with goods, Italy sent to 21 countries $5,819,000 in gold, silver coin or bullion, compared to only $1,756,000 in February, 1935.

**U. S. Imports More**

The United States in January imported $1,867,000 worth of goods from Italy, compared to $1,645,000 in January, 1935. Canada bought only $39,000 goods value, compared to $100,000 in the previous year.

Germany bought material valued at $3,512,000 in January of this year, compared to $4,205,000 in January, 1935.

Not only did the United States buy large amounts of Italian goods, but it also seems to have profited most from the war activities through increased exports to Italy. During the first three months of League sanctions the United States sold to Italy $2,347,000 more than during the same three months in the previous year. During that same period Austria's sales to Italy increased only $1,737,000 and Germany's gain totaled only $941,000 more.

Among the sanctionist powers, Yugoslavia's record is interesting. It is recorded that her imports were cut as early as last December. The January reduction was from $482,000 to $1000 and for February from $50,000 to $300.

The U. S. S. R. made heavy purchases from Italy in January, but by February had reduced her imports almost to nothing.

Japan (not a member of the League) was steadily increasing her imports from Italy in December when the last figures are available.

As to gold reserves, it is indicated that during the first three months of sanctions Italy's total dropped from $70,023,000 last year to $57,721,000 in 1936. Most of the gold went to France and Switzerland.

The conclusion is that Italy has lost heavily on her balance of trade with sanctionist powers but has gained some offset with the United States, Germany and Japan.

## Busy Port of Genoa Loses Third of Trade Because of Sanctions

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

GENOA—Traffic in the Port of Genoa, which is the most important harbor in Italy and handles more than one third of this country's overseas trade, has fallen by some 35 per cent in the last four months as a result of sanctions and of the reduction in Italy's purchasing power abroad.

Sanctions have hit the Genoa port quicker than any other Italian city, as the drop in shipping with sanctions-taking countries has been immediate. Naturally, the figure of 35 per cent is only an approximate one and should be taken as such. In Genoa, as in all other Italian towns, no exact statistics can be obtained.

To prevent any inquisitive person from inquiring into the situation the Genoa authorities have closed the harbor to visitors. Even to go on board a passenger boat one must secure a special police permit the day before, otherwise one is certain to find patrols at all gates to the docks. Relatives of friends cannot even accompany passengers departing on big steamers to the United States.

The Port of Genoa looks extremely quiet. It has temporarily lost the supremacy it has held among Mediterranean harbors. There are boats in the docks, but some of them, like the giant red-funneled Rex, have been laid up there for months. The Italia Line has now only one steamer going from Genoa to the United States—the Conte di Savoia. The British, French, and Dutch ships do not call at Genoa any more.

**U. S. Business Brisk**

American steamers, however, still come regularly, doing considerable business, both as regards passengers and cargo. In fact, American traffic with Genoa appears to have greatly increased in the last few months. Raw materials, such as oil and petrol, scrap iron and copper, have been coming in good quantities. Cotton has been received, too, but Italian importers who ordered it have difficulties in obtaining foreign currencies to pay for it and some bales had to be shipped back.

Some of the Genoa warehouses are filled with cotton which has not been paid for yet, while the Milan textile industry has been shrinking for lack of stocks.

Italian goods are also being exported to the United States from Genoa, chiefly olive oil, some silk, and even some artificial silk staple fiber of the best manufactured in Italy, and which can be mixed with cotton and wool in the textile industry.

**Important for Coal**

Before sanctions were enforced against Italy, Genoa was quite an important harbor for coal imports, but now coal, instead of coming from Britain, is imported from Germany and Poland and that traffic passes overland, through the Brenner and Tarvis. But imports of oil and petrol, in the opinion of those who know something about it, have doubtless increased, partly making up for the fall in entries of other commodities.

Italy's dependence on the supplies of oil can be judged in true light in Genoa, which is its biggest harbor. It appears from an inquiry into the situation that, despite all the assurances given recently by the Italian Government that even in case of an embargo on raw materials the Ethiopian campaign could be continued, the Italian army in East Africa would be practically cut off from the mother country if all the ports of the sanctions-taking states were to be closed for the bunkerings of Italian steamers.

Even if it could be supposed that sufficient stocks of petrol have been accumulated at Massawa and Mogadiscio (in Eritrea and Italian Somaliland) to permit the war to go on, the Italian merchant marine would be unable to transport troops and supplies to East Africa, as the supplies of fuel on board would be insufficient to make the round trip.

This fact, although concealed from the people, is known to the Italian Government and this is possibly the reason why Italy told the big powers that an oil embargo would be considered as an unfriendly act. On the other hand, no concern is felt as regards the refuelling of the Italian naval fleet, which now disposes of heavy stocks.

During the past year Italy had reduced the purchase of petrol from America and has received most of it from Roumania and Mosul, where the Italian Government acquired "participations." Roumanian oil was handy because Italy had frozen credits there. Now the situation is completely reversed.

Oil and petrol have been streaming into Italy from every available source and through practically every available harbor—Trieste, Fiume, Venice, Brindisi, Naples, Palermo, Leghorn, Spezia, Savona and Genoa. The refining industry in Italy is being rapidly developed. Until now Italy had only two refineries in Trieste and Fiume, and three so-called cracking plants where petrols were obtained by hydrogenation at Venice, Spezia and Naples. These last three plants are now being turned into refineries, but it seems that whatever the Government does to become self-sufficient the problem of oil supplies will be the dark point on the horizon.

# Hopes Expressed For New Basis Of U. S.-Japan Amity

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

NEW YORK, April 15—Hope for improved relations between the American and Japanese peoples was expressed in a message cabled to Koki Hirota, new Premier of Japan, by 27 men prominent in public affairs of the United States today. The note was described by Carl W. Ackerman, dean of the Columbia University graduate school of journalism and one of the signers, as having been the result of Premier Hirota's advocacy of peaceful methods in settling far eastern disputes.

"Believing that mutual comprehension is the necessary antecedent to dignified respectful esteem and deploring among nations the unreasonable antipathies which are the perverse heritage of a passing generation, we wish to express through your excellency to the people of Japan, our desire to look forward to a new era in Japan-American relations," the message read.

**Sets Basis for Future**

"We wish to break away from the tradition of provocative statements and to have our words arise only from the common sentiments of both nations.

"We know there exists a dominant public opinion which requires and will suport policies which place the interests of the whole people above that of any self-seeking group or individual. As this opinion becomes articulate, it will discourage the tendencies of any who through ignorance, selfishness, or political ambition would foment misunderstandings that serve ultimately destructive purposes.

"It is not difficult for thoughtful and courageous men to have steadfast faith in a future that will be fashioned in understanding, chastened by the somber memory of past mistakes and enlivened by honest and proud friendship.

**High Hopes Expressed**

"We shall await the further evolution of policies in Japan and in the United States with the sincere hope that we may discover therein reflected the creative ability of our two great nations to grasp generous ideals and weld them into an admirable and enduring reality."

Among the signers were Dr. Isaiah Bowman, president of Johns Hopkins University; Harry W. Chase, chancellor of New York University; William H. Crocker, president, Crocker First National Bank of San Francisco; Leon Fraser, vice-president, First National Bank of New York; William T. Manning, bishop of the Episcopal Diocese of New York; Grove Patterson, president, American Society of Newspaper Editors; Walter Dill Scott, president of Northwestern University; Frank A. Vanderlip, New York financier; William Allen White, editor of the Emporia (Kan.) Gazette, and Francis Wilson, Justice of the Supreme Court of Illinois.

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# Italy Moves For Direct Peace Talks

(Continued from Page 1)

French support to the British fleet in event of an attack in the Mediterranean.

The French caution to Britain came on the heels of an Italian warning to France that the Fascist nation refuses to allow its military campaign against Ethiopia to be "frustrated."

**Demand French Aid**

The Italian declaration, which diplomatic sources reported was made by Ambassador Vittorio Cerruti to French Foreign Minister Pierre Etienne Flandin, was accompanied by a demand for French support in lifting war sanctions against Italy and a Fascist offer to stand with France against Germany in Locarno Treaty negotiations.

In the midst of the international complications, Premier Albert Sarraut told provincial newspaper editors that France may be forced to quit the League of Nations if Geneva fails to affirm "faith in collective security" during "the most dreadful crisis for peace in 20 years."

**Military Machine Effective**

The Premier asserted that the Government could have used its army against Germany after the Reich denounced the Locarno treaty by reoccupying the Rhineland.

"There has been a lot of talk recently about the inferiority of France's military machine as compared to that of Germany," he declared. "Nothing is more false."

The official French attitude on British foreign policy was disclosed first in the newspaper Le Temps and was confirmed later in official quarters.

"Our agreement to aid the British fleet if it is attacked in the Mediterranean does not hold if England plays a lone hand against Italy," Le Temps said.

**Imperious Reasons**

"Britain has imperious reasons not to desire a war whose whole weight she would have to support alone and which, by force of things, would paralyze her action in Europe when, because of the violation of the Rhineland pact by Germany, the worst complications are to be feared on the continent."

Confirming the statements, officials were careful to emphasize that French assistance to the British fleet would be forthcoming in case England's warships were attacked in carrying out decisions of the League.

**Laval's Action**

The Government, under the leadership of Former Premier Pierre Laval, agreed to aid the British in the Mediterranean during negotiations near the start of the Blackshirt campaign against Emperor Haile Selassie's kingdom. The French, however, then qualified their support on British recognition of League decisions in view of England's vested interests in the Lake Tana region of Ethiopia and Egypt.

(The present British attitude would ask for more sanctions against Italy if Geneva conciliation measures fail. France, to the contrary, desires the existing war penalties lifted from Italy to insure Fascist support in her own controversy with Germany in the Rhine zone.)

**Warning to Small Nations**

M. Sarraut, in his address to the editors, warned the smaller European nations to back the French peace plan because, if collective security fails, "the greatest anguish" will be for them.

He promised that the Government would, with "meritorious patience," use all its chances of resolving "by peaceful means" the dispute arising from Adolf Hitler's armed reoccupation of the Rhine territory.

But, he added, if such means do not prevail, "our military machine, our army, navy, and air force, I assure you, are equal to the mission which might be given them."

Alluding to the differences between Great Britain and Italy, the Premier asserted that the French Government is "struggling" to find a solution which would "save it from choice between equally precious friendships."

## Ethiopia Looks at Civilization

Wide World — Curiosity

Children of Dolo in Ethiopia in spect the first motorcycle they have ever seen. It came in with the Italians.

## South Africa Denies Alleged 'Paradox' In Subsidy to Italians

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

CAPE TOWN—The "paradox" of South Africa's participating in sanctions against Italy and at the same time paying an annual subsidy of £1,500,000 to an Italian shipping company was raised in the House of Assembly by Leslie Blackwell.

If, urged Mr. Blackwell, there had been no specific communication between South Africa and Geneva in regard to the shipping agreement, the legal duty of the Government, in the light of the Union's sanctions policy, was to refuse to continue to pay the subsidy.

The Prime Minister, Gen. James B. M. Hertzog, replied that the Union Government had not consulted the co-ordinating committee of the League of Nations in respect of the Italian shipping subsidy because it did not concern the question of sanctions in any way. The Government's proclamation of Oct. 30 set out the list of prohibited activities in respect of sanctions policy embarked upon by the League. The shipping subsidy did not fall under any of the heads enumerated in that proclamation.

The subsidy was payable not to Italy but to an individual shipping company in consequence of a contract entered into between the Union Government and that company.

## Badoglio Drives On While Season Holds

(Continued from Page 1)

a few years ago. Several human members of his party were incapacitated for six months.

Thus it is that Premier Benito Mussolini is bending all his energies in trying to deliver a knockout blow within the next few weeks. It looks as though he may succeed, but it is not certain that he will do so.

One of the uncertain factors is the Emperor. No one knows where he is. It is probable that he is somewhere on the Italian flank between Dessye and Ashangi. If he stays there and refuses to surrender and if he can collect and reorganize his scattered forces it will be virtually impossible for the Italians to maintain themselves in Dessye—much less in Addis, which they say they hope to reach before the end of the month—through the rainy season.

**Where Are the Others?**

They are perhaps big "Ifs." But it is noticeable that the Italians only claim to have captured some 500 prisoners. The Emperor's forces, together with those of Kassa Seyoum Mulugueta probably numbered not less that 100,000.

They are certainly not all casualties.

As to prospects of a further Italian advance: There are probably some undefeated Ethiopian troops between Dessye and Addis. They would perhaps be well advised to let the Italians advance and harry their communications during the rainy season when the use of gas and air bombing will be impracticable.

Gas appears to have played an important part in breaking the Ethiopian resistance.

**Southern Advance**

There is also Ras Nasibu near Jijiga. He is likely to have his hands full when Gen. Rodolfo Graziani makes his expected dash toward Harar. The issue of this campaign also depends on the weather.

A final point that has to be mentioned is the situation on the Italian home front. At present it is buoyed up with victory. Sanctions and economic difficulties are forgotten. But what would happen if the rains forced the Italians to withdraw from the advanced positions now occupied? Military observers believe that Premier Mussolini has staked everything on winning the war before the rains set in. It looks as if he is now succeeding. But it would be too much to say that he is 100 per cent certain of doing so.

## Philadelphia Jewish Prize Awarded to Blumenthal

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

PHILADELPHIA, April 16—The Philadelphia Jewish Award has been presented to Hart Blumenthal, bibliophile, and active worker in numerous Jewish organizations. The presentation was made on behalf of the Keneseth Israel Alumni Association at Temple Keneseth Israel by Rabbi Julian B. Feibelman. It was followed by an address by Rabbi William H. Fineshriber.

The award was made, it was stated, "in recognition of gentlemanly dignity, patient labor and constant usefulness. For nobility of character, service to fellowmen and devotion to God. As one who reflects credit upon the faith he loves, the institutions he serves, and upon the city which bore him."

## *Users Threaten Strike For 'Cleaner Electricity'*

ALEXANDRIA, Va., April 16 (AP)—Sixty-two citizens of this historic city threatened to light their homes with candles in a proposed electric light strike. Demands that the local power company comply with requests for "modernization" were laid before the City Council, April 14, meeting in the ancient Town Hall across the street from Gadsby's Tavern, frequented by George Washington.

Charges that soot from the light plant besmirches the weekly wash and white colonial homes was the chief complaint.

Signers of the petition included: John. L. Lewis, president of the United Mine Workers of America; Rear Admiral Perceval S. Rossiter, John Collier, Commissioner of Indian Affairs; F. A. Silcox, chief of the United States Forest Service; Edwin S. Smith, member of the National Labor Relations Board.

## Eckener Declares He Will Command Zeppelin Flight

BERLIN, April 16 (AP)—Dr. Hugo Eckener, veteran Zeppelin commander who has been embroiled in a controversy with German political officials, stated that he will command the new Hindenburg Zeppelin when it makes its first trip to the United States.

The trip will be delayed, Dr. Eckener said, because of motor trouble which the airship experienced on its return voyage from Rio de Janeiro.

Concerning his own disputes which arose when he declined to approve the Hindenburg's participation in the recent election campaign, he asserted:

"The Air Ministry has assured me that my recent unpleasantness with the Propaganda Ministry has no effect on my standing as commander of the Hindenburg and president of the Zeppelin Company."

## U. S. Trial Flights Via Azores Plan Of Reich Air Ministry

BERLIN, April 16 (AP)—The German Air Ministry announced today trial flights for a transatlantic air service between Germany and the United States will be started within a few months.

The service will be routed by way of the Azores Islands, Bermuda, and Charleston, S. C.

Preliminary plans call for planes making the North American flight to halt at a catapult ship midway between the Azores and the Bermudas.

The air ministry said the date on which regular service will begin has not been set.

## Tension in Spain Relieved by Delay Of Local Elections

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

MADRID—Following the official Constitution of Cortes it is announced that the municipal elections will be postponed sine die.

This has produced relief throughout Spain where anxiety had been aroused concerning a possible Red outbreak as the result of an election.

Premier Manuel Azaña has now once more established himself in public opinion and has become definitely the chief figure in the Republic. His last speech in Cortes was applauded by all parties—Socialists, Communists, and Roman Catholics alike, the last named having now returned to their seats.

In this speech Premier Azaña ratified his promise to fulfill the program of the popular bloc "without removing or adding one comma." He also declared that the reforms proposed would "extirpate parasites from Spanish society."

By-elections made necessary by the cancellation of over a score of returns rejected by the House will take place April 26.

**Ticonderoga to Celebrate**

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

TICONDEROGA, N. Y., April 16—Mayor John F. Gunning has set aside the week of May 10 for a civic celebration of the 161st anniversary of the capture of Fort Ticonderoga by Ethan Allen and his Green Mountain boys. Fort Ticonderoga, now a historical museum of the Revolutionary War, was previously under French and English control.

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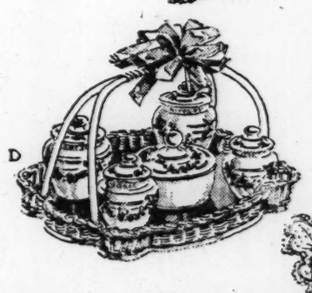

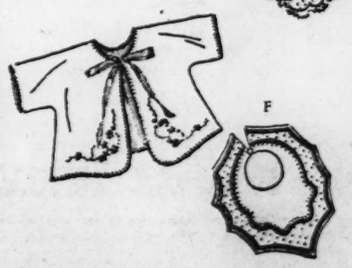

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# The Young Folks' Page

*A Thursday Page*

## Above the Clouds

*By* **Gunby Hadath**

**Chapter Nine**

AFTER a few minutes' hesitation in the middle of the road, as though on the point of stepping across to the wagon, the man with the ice-ax shrugged his shoulders and held on his way, all unconscious of two keen pairs of eyes watching him from the fringe of the pines.

"Napoleon," said Mark, as together they came out of their place of concealment and made their way back to the wagon, "I'm sorry, but I'll have to leave you behind me today. I'd love to take you with me—you know I would—but I can't."

Napoleon dropped his head. He knew that dogs could not scale the summits themselves. Four legs, he felt sure, were better than two on the ground, but four little padding paws were no good on an ice-face.

Then he lifted his head and looked into Mark's eyes earnestly.

"But no monkey tricks, please!" he was pleading. "Take care of yourself."

"Sure I will," promised Mark, as they came to the camp. "Do you think that I've spent nearly two years on the mountain without learning how to climb and look after myself!"

Papa Matelon had followed them into the wagon, and stood watching Mark unload that big, bulging sack. Serge trousers came to light, and a thick leather jacket, with a woolen helmet, and nailed climbing boots fitted with crampons.

**Papa Matelon Protests**

As Mark detached these ice-grips, to fix them on again at a later period, Papa Matelon shook his head in a most dubious fashion. Next followed a pair of dark spectacles against snow-glare, which

***What Has Happened***

*Mark Ashford, an American boy living in Saint-Nicholas-de-Véroce, in the French Alps, with the Le Fèvres, received a letter from his father, in the Balkans, when our story opened, with an inclosure to be delivered secretly to M. Philippe Reignier, in Geneva. On his way to fulfill the mission, his wallet with the letter disappeared and Mark discovered that M. Reignier had been missing from his home three days. Later, Mark got a description of two men who were implicated. Mark and Napoleon, a stray dog which had become attached to him, made friends with Papa Matelon, a traveling shoemaker, who told him that one of the men was de Brevent, who had a mineral water factory at Annecy. Loitering around de Brevent's home after dark, Mark was captured and thrown into an attic room with a man who turned out to be Reignier himself. He explained that Mark's father, a close friend of King Serge of Carpathia, had been using him to get messages to the French Government in an effort to defeat a plot to overthrow the king. De Brevent took the letter from Mark to prevent it from reaching Paris, he said, and would pass it on to Baron von Heingsvitch, head of the anti-royalists, who was at Saint Gervais. Mark, with Napoleon's help, managed to escape and overtook Matelon, who obligingly headed his wagon for Saint Gervais. There Mark engaged in several mysterious activities and bought a sackful of articles at a dry goods shop.*

Mark fastened by their tapes to the brim of his helmet, and finally a coil of rope and an ice-ax.

Perceiving all this, Matelon broke the silence, protesting that guides were necessary upon the fierce summits.

"But I need no guide for Tête Rousse," Mark said, starting to change.

"Tête Rousse!" gasped Matelon. "That is ten thousand feet up!"

"To be precise, ten thousand six hundred!" said Mark, smiling. "But what does that matter? I have climbed Tête Rousse many a time."

His friend was little persuaded.

"M'sieur," he said gravely, "one may climb it ninety and nine times and fail the next. Moreover, how know you de Brevent is bound for Tête Rousse? I understand there is something you need to recover from him, but I ask you: how do you know he is bound for Tête Rousse?"

Mark laughed as he "zipped" the leather jacket over his broad chest.

"Papa Matelon, I will let you into a secret. There is a man from whom de Brevent takes orders; never mind why, but, between ourselves, accept my word that it is so."

**An Urgent Message**

"Eh bien! One can keep one's friends' secrets, M'sieur."

"I know you can. So I'll tell you another. Yesterday de Brevent received a telegram from Saint-Gervais. Shall I give you the words?" Mark paused, then began to recite. "'Imperative you meet me at earliest moment tomorrow on Tête Rousse. Fail at your peril.' Now, tell me, Papa Matelon, who signed that telegram?"

Mais non! Am I wizard?" grumbled old Matelon.

"It was signed by von Heingsvitch, the man from whom de Brevent takes orders!"

"You saw him sign it" gasped Matelon.

"No," said Mark, "but I saw the person who signed it for him and who handed it in."

"The person who signed it on behalf of von Heingsvitch!"

"Just so," smiled Mark.

Then light suddenly dawned upon Matelon. "That creature was you!" he gasped.

"Sure thing!" Mark said cheerfully.

"Had you found out first that von Heingsvitch was here to sign it?"

**Mark's Plan**

"Sure!" Mark repeated. "And after supper last night I checked up that he hadn't gone. So there you are!" he chuckled, shouldering his rope.

"You twig my idea? I shall shadow de Brevent to Tête Rousse, and when I get him up there all by himself on the snows, he'll either have to hand over something he has of mine, or tell me what he has done with it."

"A poor chance," Matelon grunted.

"Oh, I don't pretend it's a wonderful plan," Mark said, humbly. "If only I'd been a brainy chap I'd have thought out a better. But there's this to consider: surprise is a useful ally, and I guess I'll have a surprise on my side right enough!"

"Don't forget that de Brevent is a grown man."

"But he's flabby!" cried Mark. "He's not used to climbing, anyone can se that, and he won't have Big Pierre to give him courage."

"But can you trail de Brevent without being spotted till you're ready?" asked the old shoemaker shrewdly.

"Trust me," said Mark.

"Well, you shall find the blue wagon waiting when you come back, and I'll take care of Napoleon," said Matelon as they gripped hands.

**A Strenuous Climb**

Meanwhile, having pierced the thin forests below the village of Bionnay, de Brevent had emerged into the enormous amphitheater of hills which must be mounted before assailing the regions of snow.

Below and behind him the valley continued its way; afar on his right the rocks of La Penaz, like sharks' teeth, challenged the skies; eastward the peaks above Chamonix loomed through the haze, and ahead rose the glacier of Bionnassay, disputing the pass as some monstrous beast might have disputed it, to be evaded ere he began his climb to Tête Rousse.

As he clambered steadily onward he smiled at his own thoughts. How smart it had been of von Heingsvitch, how wonderfully smart, to choose Tête Rousse for their secret conference.

Not only was the letter to be handed over, but much was to be put into trim which only he and the Baron could properly handle. How clever, then, of the latter to think of Tête Rousse! For, whoever would suspect their errand up there? When he saw two honest climbers chatting over their sandwiches, would the caretaker of the hut, good fellow that he was, suspect the pretty business they were arranging! Charles de Brevent gave a laugh. Aye, right pretty business! A toppled crown, a riven sceptre, a throne gone; was any business so pretty—or half so profitable! "Vive la revolution!" he laughed to the mountains. Then, pleasantly patting his pockets, "Long live revolutions! All grist to thy mill, my brave Charles!"

He was pleased with himself, this de Brevent. His thoughts shot forward, planning to whom he might sell his fine services next. Then, having cautiously rounded the glacier's shoulder, he struck across the snow for the ice-ridges under Tête Rousse.

**Mounting Clouds**

To follow de Brevent without disclosing himself had been easy enough for Mark as far as the Bionnassay glacier. There, instead of working round the glacier as de Brevent had done and in order to see what distance lay between them, Mark clapped the crampons onto his boots and climbed up the glacier's flank to a spur of black rock.

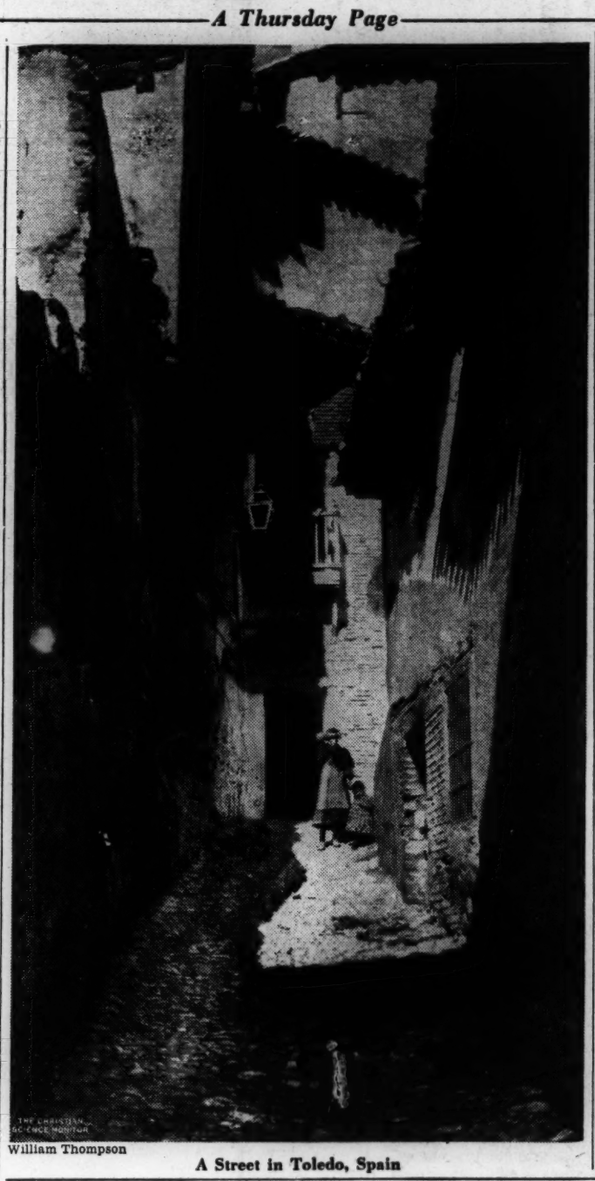
Feeling like some sentinel on a high tower, he rested on this lofty spur and leaned on his ax, gazing upon the surrounding country below.

He could see Tête Rousse, and the ice-ridges, and the refuge hut hardly more than a speck on the snow; and then he looked further down still along the way he had come, and there he saw something else which gave him a start.

Although the skies stretched in an unbroken sweep the view below was already suffering a change. Clouds of mist were ascending the slopes, enveloping the pastures in their vapor, rising to the uppermost branches of the great pines, veiling the entire forest, and climbing upward like thin, gray, drifting smoke, until everything beneath him had been blotted out.

It seemed strange to be above the clouds, for overhead the unsullied skies remained unchanged and every peak was fleckless, and he began to question how he would find his way down to Tête Rousse. And then another thought stabbed him. Where was de Brevent? Had he gained the refuge, or had he been caught in that blinding mist somewhere on the treacherous surface between the spot where he stood and Tête Rousse? What sort of a fight could a chap like de Brevent put up in such places?

(To be concluded next Thursday)



William Thompson

**A Street in Toledo, Spain**

## Spanish Light and Shade

YOU can hardly imagine how hot it is. And yet a study of this photograph will give you some slight notion. For you will notice how the child's forehead is puckered and how the woman who stands in the full sun is shading her eyes from the glare, how the couple on the balcony are keeping close within the shadow.

These things are necessary in Toledo, Spain, if it is summer. Such blazing sunshine, such clear, intense heat is seldom experienced by those of us who live in more temperate lands. Even in such an ancient, narrow street as this, instinctively you move cautiously near the shade of the walls, picking your way over the rough cobbles and not glancing too often up at the sun lying immoderately along the red tiles of the roofs.

There is a startling difference, there in Spain, between the light and the shade. It may be intolerable to cross a wide market square, where men and women who sell cool green melons or red pomegrantes cluster together under their gay striped awnings; but just dodge into the shadow beside that old portico or church wall, and you will find relief at once. For during a Spanish summer the heat is exceedingly dry and, therefore, not too difficult to bear.

How well worth the effort it is to explore such streets as this in the photograph, so Oriental in its aspect and feeling. Suddenly you remember that the Moors long inhabited Spain, that their streets, their buildings still linger; you remember that the Moors were black men from across the Straits of Gibraltar. Then you better understand. M. W.

## A Glimpse of Some New Books

### *A Fairy Tale of Music*

I HAVE just read enchanting book. It is called "The Story of Music," by Leigh Henry, and it reads exactly like a fairy tale. It has opened the door to a new world, waking me in a most delightful way to the meaning of this wonderful art.

Music, the writer tells us, is a language—a world-language—with its own grammar, and its own method of spelling.

Just in the same way as words remind us of things, so melodies and harmonies make us feel and think, and when we understand this language and are able to use it we can talk in sound even more fluently and impressively than we can talk in words.

Music is also a building, "a thing-as-a-whole, with everything in it linked up to every other part"; a structure with a definite form, divided up in such a way that there is no waste space. In place of bricks, mortar, and wood the composer uses "feeling-material" made up of sounds, strong sounds running through the center and under-sounds supporting them, like the rafters of a house.

Again, music is a picture, in which the single notes, following one another and making the melodies, are the outlines, filled with sound-color, or harmony, and shaded from dark to light, from the deep bass notes to the treble.

It is also a story, in which thinking-sounds suggest or recall experiences. It is a fabric composed of melody-threads, woven together to form a regular pattern. It is a means of transport, moving one, carrying one along with it, raising one to infinite heights.

Like a faraway beat of a primitive drum, gradually drawing nearer and adding to itself other sounds as it approaches, one watches in this book the advance of music from earliest days to the present time.

In the chapter on "The Ways in which Music has been Treated" the author tells how the first music-makers amused themselves by stringing sounds together, in the same way as they strung shells or beads, and by trying to discover how many different sound-colors they could make—a sort of sound-puzzle game.

### *How Does a Bear Talk?*

FOR some years Mr. Frank Medworth has conducted a class of pupils in animal drawing at the London Zoological Gardens, during which period the subject has become very absorbing to him. One of the results of his intense observation of the form, movements and characteristics of different animals is "Animal Drawing," in which are collected notes and numerous skillful illustrations to assist the student in his vast field of study.

After reading the book one is appalled to find how unobservant one is. Apart from recognizing a bear, a stag, or a hen when one meets them, how much actual notice has taken place?

How many could draw the significant line that runs from the tip of a bear's nose down the whole length of its back, or place the eyes and ears of a stag correctly on and in its skull? How many have noticed the various ways in which animals' fur grows; where it is thickest; where it stands upright, where it lies flat, and where the seams come?

Many who have never attempted to draw from nature will feel impelled to begin after reading this book, while those who are already students will find very much that is new and stimulating.

### *Meet Your Town*

DO MANY of us know our home towns? This may seem a surprising question, but unless you have read "Glorious Godstone," the first book to be compiled solely by Rover Scouts, you may not have realized what a store of undiscovered interest a town, or even a village, may possess.

The 25 Rover Scouts who set out to unearth every scrap of information connected with the village of Godstone, England, worked hard for 2½ years. They traced their way back to Doomsday Book for extracts referring to their village; they studied the activities of the inhabitants who occupied the area many years before the dawn of civilization, by collecting flints, ax heads, spear heads, and primitive tools once used by them.

Visits to old inns and other buildings revealed many hidden treasures, and maps, hundreds of years old, gave the original pronunciation of various places in the district.

Geology; Old Wives Tales; Beating the Bounds; Animal Stories; Sports; Trees; and A Hundred Birds, are some of the chapter headings. The book is a noteworthy achievement which will doubtless encourage others to become more intimately acquainted with the places in which they live.

### *A Scout's Journey*

TRAVELING with the Chief Scout, Lord Baden Powell, is good going all the way. It is instructive going, too, for he has eyes and ears for everything, and a wonderful way of describing what he sees and hears.

In his latest book "Scouting Round the World," he takes the reader on a big eight-month adventure, during which he visits the many Scout and Guide families in countries near and far—"all jolly together, forgetting their differences of race, color and creed, and . . . all playing the great game of Scouting"—and voyages in strange, out-of-the-way places, describing every detail so vividly that it is little short of a Talking Travelogue.

The book is illustrated by numerous clever and humorous pen and ink sketches by the author.

D. A. L.

**The Story of Music,** What It Means and How It Grows. By Leigh Henry. London: Stanley Nott. 6s. net.

**Animal Drawing** by Frank Medworth. London: Faber & Faber. 12s. 6d. net.

**Glorious Godstone,** by First Godstone Rover Scouts. Edited by H. Fairall. Obtainable from Rover F. Hall, The Bakery, Godstone, Surrey, England. 3s. 6d. net. Post free 4s.

**Scouting Round the World,** by the Chief Scout, Lord Baden-Powell of Gilwell. London: Herbert Jenkins. 2s. 6d. net.

## Fun With Ship Models

*By* **Ray J. Marran**

THE Vikings were sea rovers, who lived along the northwestern coast of Europe. They relished adventure and the hopes of rich treasure caused them to sail on expeditions across the seas.

Their ships were far superior to the Roman galley, being sharp pointed at both ends, so they could row backward without turning the ship around to do so. These craft were streamlined, with flat floor, fast, dry and seaworthy.

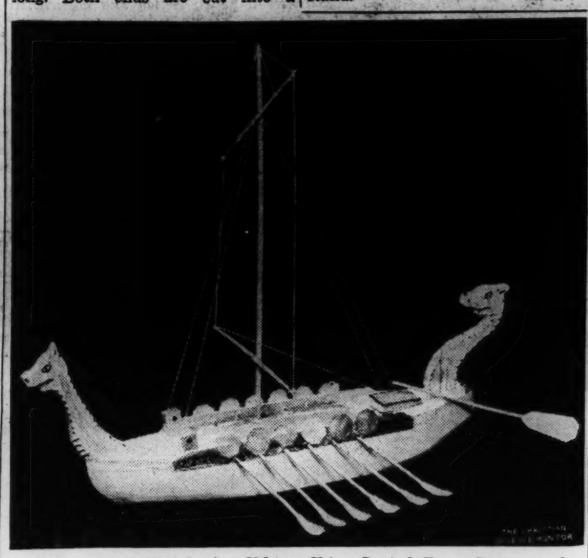
Because unmistakable relics of the Viking have been found along the coasts of Greenland, the eastern coast of Canada and in our own New England States, it is generally accepted that the Vikings sailed the Atlantic Ocean and knew of this continent long before Columbus.

The Viking ship resembled the Roman galley, as it carried one mast and a square sail, which was used when going with the wind. In a calm the oars were used.

**Steering the Ship**

The ships were steered with long oars extending from the stern. The characteristic ornamentation of the Viking ship was the high bow figurehead, carved to resemble some sort of sea serpent.

The hull of this model is cut from a piece of soft white pine, ¾ inch thick, 1¾ inches wide by 8¼ inches long. Both ends are cut into a pointed shape with a scroll saw, then whittled with a knife and smoothed with sandpaper. The shape of these cuts is shown in the top view and side view on the chart.



**A Completed Model of a Viking Ship, Copied From Pictures of Boats at the Time of Eric, the Red, in the Tenth Century A. D.**

**Parts Necessary to Complete a Viking Ship: Hull Block, Head and Tail Blocks, Hatch, Lookout Posts, Oarsmen's Seats, Cardboard Rails, Masts, Spars, Oars and Shields**

The head and the tail ornaments, A and F, may be traced on a piece of pine ¼ inch thick by following the designs drawn on the squares representing ¼ inch. After tracing them, cut them out with a scroll saw, holding the stock in a vise while cutting the curving lines. Smooth with sandpaper.

The bow and the stern blocks, which raise these ends of the hull, are cut from a strip of pine ¼ inch thick by 1¾ inches wide. Point the ends to match the pointed ends of the hull and slope the wide ends as shown in the detail sketch for these parts.

The lookout posts B and the hatch D and E are whittled from scrap material to the size indicated. The oarsmen's seats, C, are long sticks of pine ⅛ inch square

**Masts and Spars**

The masts and the spars are whittled from pine sticks, then smoothed with sandpaper. The spars may be made by glueing two toothpicks together.

Cut the rail from thin cardboard and notch for the oars as shown.

Make the oars by glueing stiff writing paper to toothpicks. The pole of the steering oar, being a trifle longer, will have to be whittled from a pine stick.

Paint all the parts before assembling, using a dark gray for the hull and ornaments, bright red for the hatches, dark blue for the rail and oar poles with the blades in aluminum and the shields in gold bronze.

When dry, assemble by glueing the ornaments to the hull first; then the rails, hatches, mast and finally the oars and shields.

When completed, this model makes a very attractive ornament and illustrates very accurately the type of ship used by the famous Viking sea rovers in the days of Eric the Red, the intrepid adventurer, who established a colony in Greenland in the tenth century A. D.

("Fun With Ship Models" is being published on this page on the first and third Thursdays each month.)

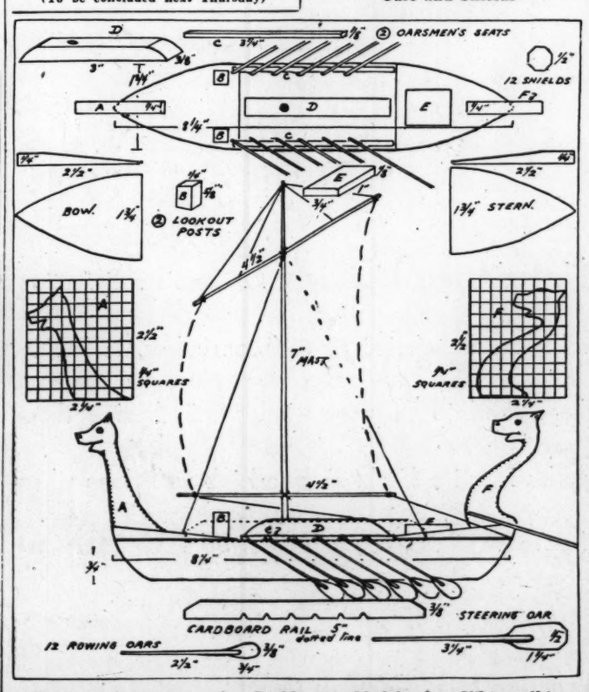



**Chart of Instructions for Building a Model of a Viking Ship.**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## "American Poems, Selected and Original"

THE earliest anthology entirely composed of American poetry was a volume called "American Poems, Selected and Original," collected in 1793 by a delightful young gentleman of Litchfield, Connecticut, Dr. Elihu Hubbard Smith. That little volume of 304 pages is the ancestor of the portly tomes of Griswold, Stedman, Bryant, and the more recent works of Van Doren, Kreymborg, and Untermeyer.

Aside from the fact that Smith's anthology was the pioneer in its field, there is not much about it to claim anyone's attention. But the anthologist himself is more interesting.

Elihu Smith meant to make a collection in several volumes; but his profession, his social engagements, and writing of his own got in the way, so he never went beyond that first garnering. His brief twenty-seven years were so richly crowded that several of the projects that occurred to him were never completed.

ELIHU WAS BORN in 1771, if not exactly with a silver spoon in his mouth, at least with plenty of them in the family chest. His father, Dr. Reuben Smith, was a graduate of Yale and a leading citizen of the county seat of Litchfield. Yale became the alma mater of the boy, too, and graduated him when he was only fifteen. Because he was so young, he was sent for two more years to the Academy at Greenfield Hill—academy after college—where he had the privilege of studying under Timothy Dwight, later president of Yale. At seventeen Smith had composed a group of sonnets, among the earliest by an American writer. From the academy he came home to study with his father, thence to go to Philadelphia to hear the lectures of Dr. Benjamin Rush. There he met Charles Brockden Brown, whose gloomy nature lightened under Smith's optimism, and Joseph Bringhurst, with whom Smith carried on a poetical correspondence in the public print for several months.

The copy of "American Poems, Selected and Original," owned by the Boston Athenaeum is inscribed:

"Joseph Bringhurst
To his friend
Hannah Pumphrey."

(There is so often an intimate touch about an old book, to make one speculate and wonder! Who was Hannah? And was that friendship lasting? A genealogist might be able to tell what a mere book-lover can only guess at in vain.)

THE EDITOR, SPEAKING in an editorial plural—or possibly for himself and friend Brown who helped him—prefaces the book by saying:

"While looking round them, they saw many Poems, written by the most eminent American authors, from the loose nature of their publishment, known only to a few of their particular acquaintance, and unheard of by the generality of their Countrymen."

Then follow poems gleaned from the works of Trumbull, Dwight, Barlow, Humphreys, Hopkins, Hopkinson, Livingston, Dunlap, Freneau, George Richards, J. Smith, J. Allen, T. C. James, a poetess listed "A Lady of Boston," and "Anon." In four instances, Bringhurst informed Hannah as to the identity of "Anon" by inserting his own name in script. "A Lady of Boston" was Sarah Wentworth (Apthorp) Morton, member of a distinguished Boston family, and wife of Perez Morton, Attorney General of Massachusetts. Between Mrs. Morton and Mercy Warren were divided the honors of representing their sex in American literature of the time. There are none of Mrs. Warren's poems in the anthology, possibly because they had just been published in a collected edition.

Also there were new poems by both Timothy and Theodore Dwight, by Richard Alsop, William Dunlap, and the Rev. Joseph Howe of Boston.

MANY OF THESE versifiers were already personal friends of the anthologist; others later became his intimates. When young Smith finally emerged from Benjamin Rush's classroom, he settled, briefly, in Wethersfield, a few miles south of Hartford. Thus he became, by geography as well as by his taste, in a position to join the group known to literature as "The Hartford Wits."

John Trumbull, Joel Barlow, David Humphreys and a half dozen lesser lights used to gather in Richard Alsop's book shop in Hartford, or at the Black Horse Tavern, or the Bunch of Grapes. They called themselves the Friendly Club. Trumbull, little and sharp of tongue, Humphreys, expansive and man-of-the-worldish, Barlow, handsome and visionary, dominated the meetings. That odd fish, Lemuel Hopkins, used to come in from Elihu Smith's home town of Litchfield. Noah Webster, who went to school in Litchfield, and was already an authority on spelling, was on hand, with dandified young Mason Cogswell, and Theodore Dwight, brother-in-law of Alsop and brother of the Dwight who had been Elihu Smith's teacher at Greenfield Hill—all bound to keep literature alive in the new republic.

After the Wethersfield period, which lasted less than three years, Elihu Smith went home to Litchfield for the summer, evidently carrying with him an enthusiasm for the work of his Hartford friends, for he spent his vacation compiling an anthology made up quite largely of their poems. Charles Brockden Brown was visiting him at the time and gave his advice. About one hundred and eighty subscribers were found, and Collier and Buel of Litchfield published the work.

IN THE FALL Smith went to New York, still as an evangel of light. Before a year had passed, he and his housemate, a book-loving young lawyer named William Johnson, had succeeded in drawing together another Friendly Club. Among them were a few young men of Smith's and Johnson's own professions, and with these William Dunlap, who was writing plays and managing a theatre, and of course Charles Brockden Brown who was then in New York. They patted one another's backs, log-rolled, and actually did advance the cause of American arts and sciences, all the time having an ecstatic sense of productivity and unlimited opportunity. Smith wrote a preface for Brown's play, "Alcuin." Dunlap staged Smith's opera "Edwin and Angelina." Smith helped Dunlap with the latter's play, "André," and wrote an address for the opening of Dunlap's new Park Theatre.

In the meantime, with Dr. Sam Mitchill and Dr. Edward Miller, Smith published the first medical journal in America.

THE ENERGETIC CONNECTICUT boy flew from task to task. He edited Erasmus Darwin's "Botanic Garden," and did a series of articles about contemporary American writers for a London magazine, planned with Brown to edit a magazine and review, worked for the manumission of slaves and for temperance. His friends described him as lovable and talented, and brimming with pure zeal. He seems, as we look back upon him, to have been symbolic of the best in an eager young America.

The poems he managed to find for his anthology are far from being as spontaneous as he was himself. On the whole, they are hardly more than pale survivors of a period already declining in England. The writers of the new country apparently were not aware that across the water Robert Burns and other new voices had begun to speak in new accents. The poems Smith selected still owned the sway of Pope, Young, and Goldsmith. They were odes, elegies, political satires, and bits of fancy.

Romance occasionally shed a pinkish glow. "A Lady of Boston" did her best to create it in an antiphony between Philenia and Alfred, wherein Philenia, after leading Alfred on to declare his (bookish) affections, coyly withdrew in these prim phrases:

"Sweet Solitude, kind Muse of Song,
Allures me from the joyless Throng,
Spreads her reposing Breast to me,
And bids my tuneless Harp waft long
Adieus to cities and to thee."

Poor Alfred!

What interest a person can find in reading this first American anthology is less literary than antiquarian. He may want to know who the lady is in "An Ode Addressed to Miss ——" by the late Rev. Joseph Howe of Boston, and feel rewarded for the little effort required to find out that her name was Elizabeh Whitman, that she lived in Hartford, and that the poet was her fiancé, a Boston minister, and incidentally a friend of Smith's friend, Joel Barlow.

The famous old town where Elihu Smith compiled his anthology now recognizes the compiler and his home on South Street. Litchfield in 1793, as county seat and home of the earliest law school in America, where brilliant young men gathered from all over the country, was already touched by the currents of American thought and on the way to becoming an educational center. What was more appropriate, then, than that one of her sons should make the first published anthology of purely American verse?

WINNIFRED KING RUGG

## *Choric Song*

THERE is sweet music here that softer falls
Than petals from blown roses on the grass,
Or night-dews on still waters between walls
Of shadowy granite, in a gleaming pass:
Music that gentlier on the spirit lies,
Than tired eyelids upon tired eyes;
Music that brings sweet sleep down from the blissful skies.
Here are cool mosses deep,
And through the moss the ivies creep,
And in the stream the long-leaved flowers weep,
And from the craggy ledge the poppy hangs in sleep.

—ALFRED, LORD TENNYSON, in "The Lotus-Eaters."

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Founded 1908 by
MARY BAKER EDDY
*An International Daily Newspaper*
Published daily except Sundays and holidays.

Communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication, should be addressed to

THE EDITORIAL BOARD OF
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
One, Norway Street
Boston, Mass.

Member of the Associated Press

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The Christian Science Monitor is on sale in Christian Science Reading Rooms throughout the world, and is obtainable at newsstands.

Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries:

One year ..... $9.00 | Three months .. $2.25
Six months ..... $4.50 | One month ..... 75c

Single Copies, 5 cents

Cost of remailing Monitors:

United States: 1 cent for each two ounces or fraction thereof.

Foreign, including Canada, Newfoundland and Pan-American countries: 1½ cents for each two ounces or fraction thereof.

NEWS OFFICES

WASHINGTON: 1287-1293 National Press Building, Washington, D. C.
EASTERN: 500 Fifth Avenue, New York City.
CENTRAL: 333 North Michigan Avenue, Chicago.
PACIFIC: 625 Market Street, San Francisco.
SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA: 210 West Seventh Street, Los Angeles.
EUROPEAN: Clarence House, 4 Central Buildings, Westminster, London, S. W. 1.
PARIS: Elysée Building, 56 Faubourg St.-Honoré.
BERLIN: 3a Unter den Linden.
GENEVA: 16 rue du Mont Blanc.
ROME: Via Fontanella di Borghese 23.
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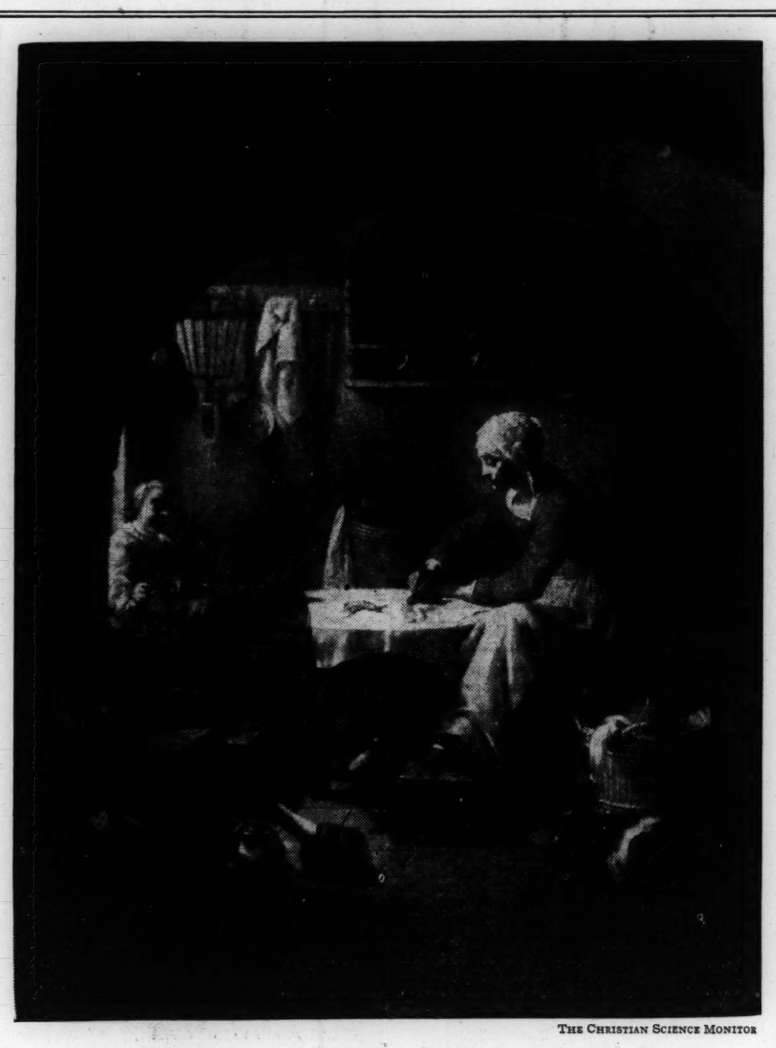
Published by
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE
PUBLISHING SOCIETY
Boston, Mass., U. S. A.

Publishers of
The Christian Science Journal, Christian Science Sentinel, The Herald of Christian Science (German, French, Scandinavian, Dutch and Braille Editions), Christian Science Quarterly.



THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

A DUTCH KITCHEN, *by Jacob Duck: In the Centraal Museum, Utrecht.*

IF WE wish to learn something of the domestic life of our ancestors, in the countries north of the Alps, our best sources of information are the paintings of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries. Flemish and Dutch painters of this period are specially worthy of our study. The figures in their religious paintings are never monumental, as they are in Italian art, but are placed in a natural, everyday milieu. Again and again in these paintings we are attracted by the activities of the common people; and, gradually, the lives of the saints take second place and finally disappear after the Reformation.

The development of portrait painting runs parallel with this tendency, but the possession of portraits remains chiefly a privilege of the rich. Genre paintings, on the other hand, depict everyday life in the streets, the inns and in public places. To paint a prominent or wealthy citizen, the artist not only required the consent of the former, but a commission as well. Naturally the citizen preferred the importance of having a portrait of himself than of appearing as a figure among others in a domestic scene; but, even when he does appear thus, he is given a certain importance. Nevertheless, the wealthy burghers appreciated and bought paintings which depicted the everyday life of their times.

Many artists of various degrees of fame have familiarized us with interiors. One of the less well-known of these was Jacob Duck, who in his own day was a fashionable painter who often received handsome fees for his work. Duck was born at Utrecht about 1600. He became a master of the Guild of Utrecht in 1630 and remained there until 1646. He painted many soldiers and inns; and a pretty little work of his, representing a kitchen, is hung in the Centraal Museum at Utrecht.

In this picture a young woman is ironing, seated at a table; a washing-tub is on her right and on her left is a basket of washing. By the side of this basket a cat dozes on the red flagstones. A broom, a pail, a jug and a hen coop show us how a kitchen of that period was furnished. Highly polished brass and iron utensils and a rack with pewter plates hang on the wall. A child, seated on some steps, is playing with a little windmill.

## Bali Makes a Cult of Beauty

EVERYWHERE I went in Bali, I found these so-called primitive people to be inherently artistic. For centuries they have made a cult of beauty.

Whenever I watched workers in silver repoussé, for instance, I noted that the designer worked entirely without a pattern, developing the motif for a flower or a leaf as he worked. How patterns ever came out to meet exactly at the end was more than I could understand. But there was never any over-lapping, or the least sign of clumsiness.

Most of their designs are original; I mean, you never see them in other countries. Take, for instance, the little bird-shaped drinking bowl which is used in temples and market-places. The whole idea of its shape is that it shall be hygienic. A native boy can pick up the bird-shaped cup, pour a stream of water into his uplifted mouth from the beaked spout without touching it with his lips. . . .

Most of the craftsmen in silver or stone or wood work are born of families who have always worked in the same art. The young artisans start working with their parents when they are old enough to hold a tool in their hands. With the later skill of experience they achieve their own designs, which seem to grow under their fingers as if inspired.

The men do the stone work, and the wood-carving of idols, and the beams and ornaments of the temples; the women are more skilful in making the gold and silver work, such as is seen in the markets of Kloengkoeng.

Everything a Balinese owns, even to the smallest betel-nut box or *kris*, is skilfully created by hand. Every temple, house, utensil, piece of cloth, or jewellery is highly ornamented and decorated. This abundance of design must be inspired by the luxurious forests and flowers around them.

Every Balinese woman owns many *batik kains;* and at least one *prada*. These *pradas* are lengths of hand-woven silks, so heavily appliquéd with gold and silver leaf designs that they are literally "worth their weight in gold". These *pradas* are kept in the family cupboards and reserved exclusively for use at temple ceremonies. . . .

The art of writing first came to Bali from India many centuries ago. The temple books, or *lontars* are written in Sanscrit, the holy language of the Hindus, more than two thousand years old.

One day we made a visit to the *"lontar* man" and watched him cutting pages out of perfect palm leaves. He used only the finest greenish-white leaves. With a thin stiletto, he cut the leaves into exact oblongs, about three inches wide by twenty-four inches long. With great skill he outlined the designs that were to illustrate the script. He used a sharp knife-like instrument that scratched the design into the page. The slightest mistake and the page was ruined. When he was satisfied with a page he sprinkled a black powder, like graphite, over it, and smoothed this into the scratched lines, and the outlines became set and black, like ink. When the final work was completed the page was polished, and the writing and drawing became permanent. In a *lontar*, the pages are so arranged that one page is covered with drawings illustrating the page facing it.

When all the pages are ready, a hole is made through each end of the bundle and the leaves are corded together, so that you may turn them over like a book. Finally, they are enclosed between two covers made of thin slabs of sweet-scented wood like the tamarind. The covers are carved in delicate relief motifs and painted red and gold. The finished article is a book worthy of a museum.—HELEN EVA YATES, in "Bali: Enchanted Isle." (Boston: Houghton Mifflin.)

## *Quarry Pools*

CUPPED in their rocky walls,
Like deep set jewels they lie,
Reflecting in their depths
The sapphire of the sky,
The sunlight of the grass,
The shadows of the trees,
Unseen by those who pass,
Unruffled by the breeze.
Where pioneers toiled
For stone in days gone by,
These tranquil pools remain
As mirrors of the sky.

GWEN CASTLE

## The "pearl of great price"

*Written for The Christian Science Monitor*

A DESIRE for good, for more ideal standards and aims than one may seem to possess, lies hidden, and perhaps unsuspected, in many a human heart. Numbers of people who as yet may not be conscious of the fact, are secretly yearning for something which will not alone satisfy the heart, the inmost thought, but lend happiness and zest to daily living. Indeed, some may instinctively feel that there must be something which would accomplish this very thing, which could solve every problem and unlock every door of uncertainty, dissatisfaction, and disillusionment, thus ushering them into a more ideal and satisfying human experience.

It is safe to say that there is not a man, woman, or child in the world who, if he knew that this joy-imparting, heart-gladdening experience is to be found in the right understanding of God and of man's relationship to Him, which Christian Science reveals, would not immediately want it. Nothing could keep men from seeking Truth or from continuing their search until they had gained a demonstrable understanding of its availability and potency. One glimpse of its beauty, of its compelling attractiveness, would be sufficient to urge them on to a fuller grasp of its all-satisfying nature.

The kingdom of heaven, revealed in Christian Science, or the Science of Christianity, is the "pearl of great price" of which Christ Jesus spoke (Matthew 13:46), and of which he said to his disciples that a man sold all that he had in order to gain it. This Science reveals the substance of all good, the reality of everything that is truly desirable. It reveals the very essence of that which is worth-while, including all true well-being. It satisfies the heart, and lends inspiration to daily living. It is that true wisdom which in the book of Proverbs is spoken of as "the principal thing."

One who has gained an understanding of this Science rejoices as "one that findeth great spoil." He realizes that he has embarked upon a sea of unlimited opportunity. He has entered the path which leads to all true knowledge. He has placed himself in a position where he can be taught of God, and no better or more desirable thing can happen to an individual. Above all, he has gained that which is a source of great delight—the ability to exercise spiritual perception. No more does he know dull moments, dragging hours, or aimless days. Indeed, the time at his disposal in which to pursue this most absorbing and profitable study seems insufficient.

All this is because one who has gained an understanding of Christian Science has begun to perceive something of the blessedness that belongs to the man of God's creating. Joyfully he recognizes that man is spiritual and perfect, made in the image and likeness of God. A discernment of this fact brings with it the consequent recognition that all the inharmony and imperfection which seem to beset material existence, including sin, sickness, lack, and so forth, are but false concepts of false material sense. To abandon this material sense, therefore, and to gain in its place "the mind of Christ," is to begin to experience release from mortal discord. Not only is this so, but the individual becomes aware of increased perspicacity, the ability to exercise clearer and sounder judgment, a more certain balance and poise, all of which make him of greater value to his fellow men.

Christian Science is thus liberating all who understand and adhere to its teaching. Not infrequently does one who is identifying himself mentally with the truth find hitherto unsuspected talents in himself coming to light. Hidden capacities for good are discovered and enlarged. An all-embracing love and compassion for humanity springs up in the heart. Material selfhood is being eliminated and true selfhood, spiritual, upright, glad, and free, is taking its place. One becomes aware of constantly renewed strength, because one has come into conscious at-one-ment with the source of all real life, God.

No wonder that the spiritual understanding which makes all this possible is referred to as the "pearl of great price." Well, indeed, may we forgo all our previous misconceptions, in order to gain it and benefit by its richness and blessedness. How comforting and reassuring it is to realize that this pearl of spiritual discernment is in our midst today! Through an earnest study of Christian Science each one can gain this supreme treasure for himself. Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, writes on page 203 of the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," "Spiritual perception brings out the possibilities of being, destroys reliance on aught but God, and so makes man the image of his Maker in deed and in truth." Surely such a consummation is well worth our most earnest and wholehearted seeking.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Russian]

## "ДРАГОЦЕННАЯ ЖЕМЧУЖИНА"

Перевод с Английского помещенной на этой странице статьи Христианской Науки.

СТРЕМЛЕНИЕ к добру, к нормам и целям жизни более идеальным, нежели те которые человек уже имеет, таится не в одном сердце, хотя люди сами того быть может и не подозревают. Многие люди, хотя и не отдают еще себе ясного в этом отчета, в тайниках души своей мечтают о чем-то таком, что могло-бы им дать не только полное душевное удовлетворение и ответить на самые сокровенные мысли, но еще сверх того внести радость и живой интерес в повседневную жизнь. Быть может многие люди инстинктивно чувствуют, что есть что-то такое, что может именно все это осуществить, разрешить всякую жизненную задачу, распахнуть двери, замкнутые неизвестностью, недовольством, разочарованием и ввести нас в более идеальную и приятную жизнь.

Можно смело сказать, что нет человека на земле—мужчины, женщины, или ребенка—который бы не пожелал немедленно испытать эту радость-дающую и сердце-веселящую жизнь, если-бы он только знал, что приобретается она через Христианскую Науку, раскрывшую правильное понимание Бога и Его отношений с человеком. Ничто не сможет удержать людей от искания Истины или помешать им искать ее до тех пор пока они ее не постигнут и пока не смогут доказать в своей жизни ее доступности и влияния. Человек, получивший хотя-бы самое слабое представление о величии Истины и о ее непреодолимой привлекательности, почувствует потребность ближе ознакомиться с ее свойствами, дающими человеку удовлетворение в полном смысле этого слова.

Царство Небесное, обнаруженное Христианской Наукой, или Наукой Христианства и есть та "драгоценная жемчужина," о которой говорил своим ученикам Иисус Христос (Матф 13:46) рассказывая им, как для того, чтобы ее преобрести, один человек продал все свое имущество. Наука эта открывает нам сущность всего, что есть благо, реальность всего, что действительно для нас желательно. Она обнаруживает самую суть всего, что действительно чего либо стоит, включая настоящее благополучие. Она дает нам душевное удовлетворение и одухотворяет нашу повседневную жизнь. Это и есть та настоящая мудрость, о которой в книге Притч говорится как о "самом главном."

Начинающий постигать эту Науку радуется, как радовался тот, который нашел "великую прибыль." Он видит, что пустился в плавание по безбрежному морю возможностей. Он вступил на путь ведущий ко всему истинному познанию. Иначе говоря он все сделал, чтобы поставить себя в такие условие, при которых Бог мог бы его поучать. Ничего лучшего и более желательного не может с человеком случиться. Главным-же образом, он приобрел то, что является источником величайшего наслаждения — способность развивать свое духовное восприятие. Ему уже более неведомы минуты ничегонеделания, медленнотянущиеся часы, или бесцельные дни! Фактически, того времени, которым он располагает далеко не достаточно для этих занятий, полных захватывающего интереса и полезности.

Об'ясняется это тем, что каждый приобретающий понимание Христианской Науки начинает постепенно отдавать себе отчет в том счастии, которое присуще человеку, созданному Богом. Он радуется, увидев, что человек духовен и совершен, что человек создан по образу и подобию Бога. Когда мы начинаем понимать этот факт, то следствием этого является признание другого факта, а именно, что все нестройное и несовершенное, включая грех, болезнь и нужду и все прочее, то-есть все то, что как будто бы осаждает материальную жизнь человека, есть ничто иное, как ложное представление ложного материального чувства. Покинуть, поэтому это материальное чувство и приобрести взамен "ум Христов"—значит начать испытывать освобождение от смертной дисгармонии. Мало того—человек начинает замечать в себе увеличивающуюся проницательность, способность проявлять более ясное и здравое суждение, а также более надежную уравновешенность и устойчивость, что вместе взятое делает человека более ценным для его ближних.

Так освобождает Христианская Наука всех, кто понимает ее учение и примыкает к нему. Нередко случается, что тот, кто мысленно отождествляет себя с истиной, неожиданно раскрывает в себе дотоле вовсе неподозреваемые таланты. Скрытые способности ко всему хорошему выходят наружу и развиваются. В сердце возникает всеоб'емлющая любовь к человечеству и сострадание к нему. Материальная личность постепенно устраняется и место ее занимает истинная индивидуальность человека, духовная, честная, жизнерадостная и независимая. Человек при этом начинает замечать в себе постоянный приток новых сил, потому что он ясно понял свое единство с источником всей истинной жизни, единство с Богом.

Неудивительно, что духовное понимание, в силу которого все это становится возможным, упоминается, как "драгоценная жемчужина." В самом деле, ведь стоит бросить все наши прежние ложные понятия для того, чтобы приобрести эту жемчужину и воспользоваться ее изобилием и блаженством. Как отрадно и утешительно сознавать, что эта жемчужина духовного видения всегда с нами. Через серьезное изучение Христианской Науки всякий может приобрести для себя это самое ценное сокровище. Мэри Бэкер Эдди Открывательница и Основательница Христианской Науки пишет на странице 203 книги текста Христианской Науки: "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures": "Духовное восприятие выявляет возможности бытия, уничтожает доверие ко всему кроме доверия к Богу и таким образом делает из человека образ Бога в делах и истине." Несомненно такая конечная цель достойна наших самых вдумчивых и искренних усилий.

Справки относительно литературы по Христианской Науки на этом языке могут быть получаемы путем письменного обращения к Издательскому Обществу Христианской Науки, (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.).

## *Spring Tide*

NOW is the vernal tide at full,
The inundating green;
Sweeping through the valleys,
Flowing over hills,
Changing in a day
The tint of fields and trees;
At last to break
In petal surf
Upon the orchard shore.

MARION BROWNELL

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# Report on Canceled Air Mail Languishes

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

WASHINGTON, April 16—The famous "unfinished" Ristine Report, which is understood to conclude that the grounds on which the Roosevelt Administration canceled the airmail contracts contain nothing which would justify either civil or criminal prosecution of the airlines, is likely to remain forever unfinished so far as the public is concerned.

Over a month ago it was reliably indicated that the report based on a careful legalistic study of the alleged misbehaviors of the airlines under the Hoover Administration was nearing completion. It was indicated then that it would shortly be submitted to the Attorney General and then to the President, and it was alleged that the White House had given orders "to let it come on" and be made public, no matter how damaging it might prove to the Administration. It was said the Administration publicity chiefs had decided it better to risk the report than face the charge of another attempt at suppression.

It was learned authoritatively today, however, that so far as the Department of Justice is concerned, the report is still "unfinished," after over two years of study. It was further there suggested that "it may never be finished." Certainly no progress toward its completion has been made during the past month.

The political opposition was prompt to assume that this indicated the Administration had thought better of the question of making the document public, particularly with elections impending, and had decided that it should never see the light of day. It was further assumed to confirm intimations of the damaging character of the evidence contained in the report.

**Sought Legal Status**

However, it was pointed out at the Department of Justice that the study of the Hoover mail contracts was initiated as a matter of course following the sensational charges growing out of the Black Committee's investigation.

It was not intended to justify the Post Office Department's action in canceling the contracts, but merely to determine whether there was any ground for legal proceedings against the air lines.

Further, it is claimed, there was never any intention of making the report public. Its purpose was legalistic. This being the case there would have been prosecutions if the findings warranted—other things being equal. But there would not necessarily have been a public report.

It is also pointed out that 12 of the air lines are now seeking redress in the Court of Claims for the cancelations of the contracts. The Department of Justice is, of course, defending the Government against the claims.

**A Possible Assumption**

A possible assumption is that it was decided to postpone any decision on prosecution until the result of the claims cases is known.

On the other hand, there is no disposition to deny the alleged unfavorable findings of Colonel Carl L. Ristine who conducted the special investigation for the department. The understanding is that he found certain "irregularities" in the drafting of the contracts, but that in his opinion there was no evidence admissable in court which would justify either civil or criminal prosecution.

Whether the Department of Justice can properly be charged with deliberately suppressing information which properly belongs to the public is questionable.

The department is constantly making studies looking to possible prosecution. When they reveal insufficient evidence for action, the matter ends there. Under normal circumstances there is no occasion for making public the findings.

There is a difference in this case, however, in that one branch of the Government has already penalized an industry for alleged illegalities. If the Post Office Department's action is not followed up by the Department of Justice it is prima facie indication that Mr. Farley's justification is not valid in court. But it is not the first time that Homer S. Cummings, Attorney General, has been forced to disagree with other branches of the Administration and has refused to carry their cases into court.


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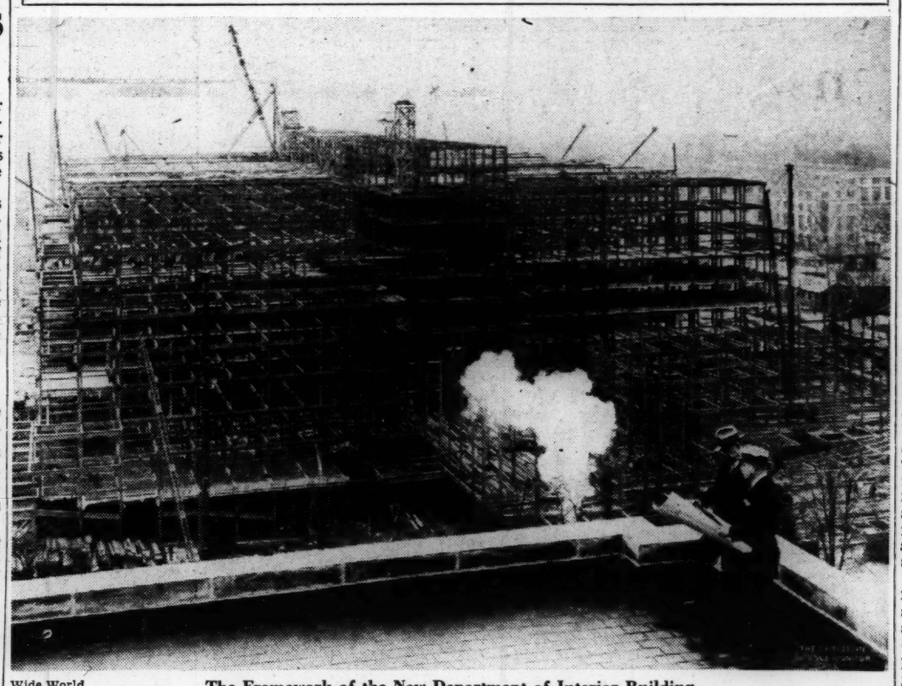
## Ickes Looks Over His New Office



Wide World

**The Framework of the New Department of Interior Building**

Harold L. Ickes, Secretary of the Interior, and Arthur E. Demaray, Associate Director of the National Park Service, View the Progress Made From a Vantage Point Atop the Present Interior Building

## Conservation Gains Hailed by Roosevelt

(Continued from Page 1)

tional Capital Park and Planning Commission.

Completion of the new building, covering two city blocks of 5½ acres just south of present Interior Department headquarters, is scheduled for Dec. 17, 1936, just 16 months after the first dirt was excavated.

**To Consolidate Work**

Twelve departmental units, with approximately 5000 employees, will be housed in the new structure, but of the principal bureaus, the Geological Survey will continue to use the old interior building. At present the divisions of the department are housed in at least 15 different buildings scattered through Washington.

Advances in the preservation of natural resources "far beyond the hopes of earlier-day conservationists" were credited to the present Administration by President Roosevelt. "But the battle," he declared, goes on and must be carried forward with renewed vigor if future generations are to receive the full benefits that are their due. The President traced the growth of the Interior Department, commented upon the efficiency and beauty of the building now rising, and justified its construction by pointing to the huge rent bill the Government is now paying.

**Ickes Makes Plea**

Harold L. Ickes, Secretary of the Interior, reiterated his plea that Congress transform the Interior Department into a Department of Conservation, declaring that "it stands to reason that until we consciously and deliberately, with our eyes on the future, make such affirmative declaration, the stupid waste of our natural resources will continue."

Pointing out that "a definite stop to ill-advised exploitation has been too long deferred," the secretary said, "we conservationists are like a posse comitatus, following each other with fitful lanterns while the thief that we were sent out to apprehend slips away to safety."

Concluding that "this Administration has done more to advance the cause of conservation than all preceding administrations put together, Mr. Ickes deferred to the new Taylor grazing law, the Soil Conservation Service, the Petroleum Code and the Connally Act, Boulder Dam, the Tennessee Valley undertaking, the Guffey Coal Act, the Resettlement Administration and the Civilian Conservation Corps.

"Having already fairly won the right to be ranked as the greatest conservationist in American history, President Roosevelt," Mr. Ickes predicted, "will continue to give ample proof, not only of his theoretical interest in this policy but of his practical ability to give effect to it."

# Farm Refinery to Turn Crops Into Alcohol for Motor Fuel

ATCHISON, Kan., April 16 (AP)—Completion of the first "farm fuel refinery" in the United States, a plant to manufacture 10,000 gallons daily of "power alcohol" from farm crops, was announced at a meeting of the Atchison Chamber of Commerce here last night.

The plant is expected to begin production within two weeks. It is the first gun in a campaign planned by the Chemical Foundation, Inc., of New York, to test the commercial feasibility of selling alcohol to mix in gasoline as a motor fuel.

**New Markets Sought**

The experiment is part of a plan to create new markets for American farm crops. The alcohol making plant was built and will be operated by the Bailor Manufacturing Company.

The Chemical Foundation has contracted to buy the entire output. The new foundation has requests for more of the alcohol than the new plant can supply. These requests are from gasoline dealers interested in trying the blending experiment, some of them already selling blended alcohol and gasoline.

The alcohol to be made by the new plant is slightly different from any now on the market. It is grain alcohol, "anhydrous," that is, without water, and is 199.5 per cent proof.

The Kansas manufacturing process is new. It can make grain alcohol from corn, oats, rye, barley, or potatoes. It will start making the alcohol from corn.

The contract price to distributors is to start at 25 cents a gallon. In addition, the manufacturers will have a by-product from corn of protein cattle feed, which they expect to market. What prices this feed will bring is not known. Similar feeds now on the market sell from $35 a ton up.

One of the buyers from the Kansas Chemical Foundation is D. B. Gurney of Yankton, S. D., with a contract for 2000 gallons a day. Mr. Gurney has been selling an alcohol-gasoline mixture at his stations.

**Advantages Cited**

He said it has been difficult to buy alcohol for mixing. He quoted customers as declaring that the blend gives them quicker starting, even in the past cold winter, prevents carbon, minimizes crank case dilution, adds to anti-knock quality of fuel, improves acceleration, and gives more mileage.

In a series of tests a moderate-priced car, he said, average 12 1-10 miles a gallon on gasoline having an octane value of approximately 61. The same gasoline with 10 per cent alcohol, he said, gave 18 5-100 miles, and with 2½ per cent alcohol 14 3-10 miles.

## Historian Honored

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

BERKELEY, Calif.—Dr. Robert J. Kerner, professor of modern European history at the University of California, has been elected a member of the section of social sciences and humanities of the Safarik Learned Society of Bratislava, Slovakia, in Czechoslovakia. The election is in recognition of Dr. Kerner's contributions to the history of Czechoslovakia, according to announcement received here by Dr. Robert G. Sproul, president of the university.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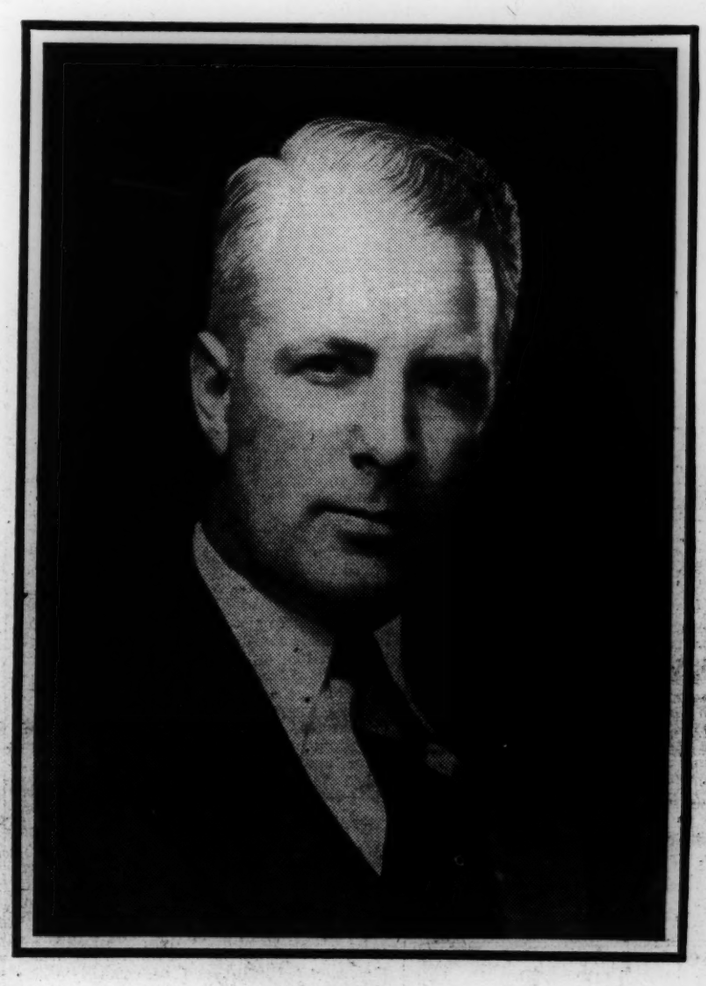


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# Democrats Aid in Curley Expense Cut; Teacher Federation Ready for Battle

**Boston Today**

## Curley Expense Allowance Cut

Just as soon as Republicans had given a preliminary display of strength by forcing immediate consideration of the budget, they again set Governor Curley back on his heels today by flatly lopping $15,760 off his allowance for expenses in his own department. The vote was first taken by voice, then by rising, finally by roll call. It stood 138 to 59. Republicans were frankly surprised that so many Democrats joined them in the roll call.

It was noted that expenses of the Governor's office had been under the particular fire of his political opponents who objected to alleged inordinate costs of luncheons, dinners, flowers and similar items.

Republicans did give in, however, in the matter of the Board of Probation. The Governor asked for $57,400 for this department.

The Ways and Means Committee cut this to $53,000. Democratic leaders today asserted that such a reduction would necessitate dismissal of several employees. Republicans capitulated and voted $2500 extra to prevent loss of jobs for employees.

Both Democrats and Republicans agreed to override the Ways and Means Committee's recommendation for eliminating the automatic steprate pay increases. This will cost $350,000 a year and was provided for in the Governor's budget.

News of the way things were going in the House was rushed to Governor Curley. He expressed annoyance with the outcome commenting, "It is exceedingly unfortunate that conduct of the activities of the State, so far as the Speaker of the House and the Legislature is concerned, should be decided upon political party lines.'

He expressed hopefulness that the Senate would act more favorably toward his budget proposals.

Commenting on the House vote to cut his budget for his own office expenditures, the Governor said that because of the large number who sought him for jobs he had been compelled to enlarge his staff, and in addition he disclosed that his office is now handling some 1600 letters a day, mostly from job applicants.

But the Governor's statements had no effect upon the House. Immediately after its issuance they trounced a motion made by Representative Kelley, who usually speaks for the Governor in the House, to boost from $1000 to $5000 the fund for traveling expenses of the Lieutenant Governor. The rising vote was 42 to 79, and when a roll call was insisted upon several members were heard to shout, "Give it to them," and the roll call vote came out 151 against to 63 in favor.

## Milk Inquiry Opened by Jury

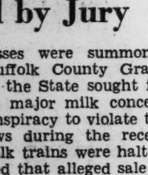
Nine witnesses were summoned before the Suffolk County Grand Jury today as the State sought indictment of a major milk concern for alleged conspiracy to violate the pure food laws during the recent flood when milk trains were halted. It was reported that alleged sale of 60,000 quarts of milk compounded from a powdered substance and butter which is alleged to have become rancid.

Those called were: Hermann C. Lythgoe, director of the Massachusetts division of food and drugs; Frank Mott, chief Boston milk inspector; William Wallis, state milk inspector; Charles R. Meyer, superintendent of the Whiting Milk Companies; John A. Keenan, in charge of the Whiting milk laboratory; Moses S. Jacobson, employed in the Whiting laboratory department; Henry Callahan, a Whiting employee, and two Boston milk inspectors.

When train service was disrupted, the milk supply to Boston was reduced about half, it was estimated. It was during this time, according to Assistant Attorney General Raymond Favreau, that the alleged milk compounding occurred. Some 18 complaints from persons experiencing ill effects were said to have been reported.

## Weather

*U. S. Weather Bureau Report*




**Boston and Vicinity:** Increasing cloudiness this afternoon, partly cloudy with lowest temperature near or slightly below 40 degrees tonight; Friday fair; moderate westerly winds.

**Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut:** Partly cloudy and cooler tonight; Friday fair.

**Maine:** Partly cloudy, preceded by rain or snow in the east and north portions, slightly cooler in the southwest portion tonight; Friday fair.

**New Hampshire:** Partly cloudy, possibly snow flurries in north portion tonight; Friday fair; not much change in temperature.

**Vermont:** Cloudy and cooler tonight preceded by snow flurries in the north portion; Friday fair.

**Atlantic Coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook:** Strong west winds over the south and central portions, fresh to strong south shifting to west winds over the extreme north portion; weather overcast tonight and Friday preceded by rain over the extreme north portion tonight.

**Official Temperatures**

| | A | B | | A | B |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Boston | 40 | 45 | Minneapolis | 36 | 50 |
| Bermuda | 70 | 72 | New Orleans | 66 | 84 |
| Chicago | 40 | .. | New York | 46 | 62 |
| Denver | 44 | 70 | Norfolk | 70 | 86 |
| Helena | 40 | 66 | Philadelphia | 54 | 76 |
| Jacksonville | 68 | 90 | St. Louis | 46 | 84 |
| Kansas City | 42 | 82 | San Francisco | 54 | 60 |
| Los Angeles | 52 | 66 | Washington | 56 | 86 |
| Miami | 76 | 80 | | | |

A—8 a. m., E. S. T., April 16.
B—Maximum, April 15.

**High Tides at Boston**

Thursday, 6:40 p. m.; height, 9.1 feet.
Friday, 7:02 a. m.; height, 9.7 feet.
Light all vehicles at 6:56 p. m.

## Republicans Win Budget Test

Republicans demonstrated superior strength over Democrats in what was in effect a test vote on the budget fight in the House today.

By a vote of 128 to 57, Republicans defeated the motion of Representative Edward J. Kelley of Worcester, Democratic leader, to postpone debate on the budget until next Tuesday. This threw the matter on the floor for immediate consideration.

From this vote it appeared that yesterday's Republican caucus had resulted in unifying Republicans on the budget issue and that possibilities were good for sustaining the $10,000,000 in cuts from the Governor's budget recommended by the Ways and Means Committee.

Representative Kelley pleaded that there were three budgets under consideration and that more time was needed by the Representatives for study. The budgets he named were: (1) the original budget submitted by Governor Curley; (2) the budget changes advised by the Ways and Means Committee, and (3) the budget recommendations decided upon yesterday during the Republican caucus.

## Lincoln Charged With Favoritism

Favoritism shown toward friends in the granting of tax reductions was the principal charge made against Alexander Lincoln during Governor Curley's attempt yesterday to oust him from the Board of Tax Appeals. The hearing is being conducted before the Executive Council, which has the power on the recommendation of the Governor to remove an employee from a state position.

Assistant Attorney General Henry Fielding, who is prosecuting the case before the council, charged that the firm of Alexander Whiteside, who is an admitted friend of Mr. Lincoln, has been the most persistent and successful petitioner before the board. Mr. Lincoln denied knowledge that the firm of Warren, Garfield, Whiteside and Lamson had more than 1000 petitions for reductions pending before the board.

Attorney Fielding charged that the large amount of reductions granted to large business concerns while Curley was Mayor of Boston constituted a grave danger to the financial stability of the city, as it closed up important sources of revenue. He quoted figures showing that there are now petitions filed on property assessed to the amount of $1,423,678,875, and that to allow reductions on these properties would deprive Boston of $47,410,699 in annual revenue.

The city government, Mr. Fielding stated, has no recourse from the decisions of the board, and in many cases is forced to grant reductions in assessments of from 10 to 15 per cent in order to prevent the property owner from going before the Board of Tax Appeals and receiving a much larger reduction.

The hearing will be continued Friday morning at 11 o'clock.

## Rettich Appeal Under Advisement

Appeals of Carl Rettich and three others, now serving 25 years in Alcatraz prison for the $129.000 Fall River mail truck holdup last year, were taken under advisement by the Circuit Court of Appeals today. William R. Scharton, who presented the appeals, argued that search of Rettich's so-called crime castle at Warwick, Rhode Island, had been illegal.

The Government's argument, presented by United States Attorney Francis J. W. Ford and his assistant, John A. Canavan, maintained that the evidence of conspiracy on the part of all defendants not only warranted the submission of the case to the jury but proved their guilt beyond a reasonable doubt.

Members of the Court of Appeals are Judges George H. Bingham, Scott Wilson and James M. Morton, Jr.

## Flood Control Interests Meet

A major meeting of various national, state and local officials was scheduled for Holyoke at 3 today. Paul Edwards, WPA chief for Massachusetts, William F. Callahan, state commissioner of public works, Arthur Dean, engineer for the state planning board, and others left Boston today to confer with mayors and selectmen at the conference. Flood rehabilitation and flood prevention along the Connecticut River valley will be the topic considered.

The meeting was sought by the Western Massachusetts Federation of Mayors and Selectmen. Mayor W. P. Yoerg of Holyoke presided.

Mr. Edwards announced today that $415,000 has already been allotted for the Holyoke area and that $112,000 is now ready for the Springfield district.

## April Average Of Rain Already

Approximately as much rain has fallen so far this month as usually falls during the whole month, said Boston's official weatherman, G. Harold Noyes, today. Total rainfall recorded, for the first 16 days of the month up to 8 o'clock this morning was 3.19 inches. Normal precipitation for April is 3.34 inches. During the past week Boston has been required to carry umbrellas on six out of seven days.

Weather bureau forecast for tonight includes partly cloudy weather conditions with lowest temperatures near 40 degrees. Tomorrow will be fair.

## 'Washery Coal' Issue Is Raised

Question as to the point of origin of coal shipments—whether the fuel contracted for by the city for welfare recipients was "washery coal," reclaimed from culm banks or the discard outside of mines, or was "freshly mined anthracite," as the city contract called for—came up at today's session of the public hearing into the so-called "fireproof coal" before the Boston Finance Commission.

Charles H. Cudworth, treasurer of the Babcock Coal Company and of several out-of-state coal companies, and of H. N. Hartwell & Sons, shippers of coal to the Babcock Company, testified in answer to questions of Finance Commissioner Robert Robinson that the Babcock Company had been obtaining coal from the Belle Wyoming Corporation up to June, 1935, but that after that date it had received shipments from the Acker Mine Company, a concern leasing certain inactive properties owned by the Lehigh Valley Coal Company in the Centralia fields of Pennsylvania.

**Out Four Years**

During this examination it was brought out that the Acker mines had been out of operation for four years and that they had reopened shortly after bids for city business were put in by the Babcock Company. Cudworth testified that culm banks, as a rule, are 50 to 60 years old.

The witness said $32,000 was spent to put in a Menzie hydrolator, a machine designed to wash out "bone" and slate from coal, leaving what the trade calls "washery coal."

Robinson drew from the witness that this coal was cheaper than freshly-mined anthracite. Mr. Cudworth agreed that it was but said he thought some washery coal was "very good."

"But you wouldn't sell washery coal as freshly mined coal, would you?" asked Mr. Robinson. "No," replied Mr. Cudworth.

"And no reliable company would sell washery coal as freshly mined coal, would it?" persisted Mr. Robinson. "No," answered Mr. Cudworth.

Questioning developed the testimony that H. N. Hartwell had an agreement with the Lehigh Valley Company on the culm banks. Mr. Robinson asked what this agreement was, and Mr. Cudworth replied that it was a secret agreement.

**Sold at $10.38**

This phase of the questioning was equaled for interest in Mr. Robinson's drawing from the witness a conclusion that, according to Mr. Cudworth's figures, coal which cost his company $10.69 delivered in Boston was being sold to the city for $10.38 a ton. This was the lowest figure for trucking costs at $1 a ton in good weather. Otherwise trucking costs ran up to $1.50 a ton, the witness said.

Coal from the Belle Wyoming Company, on whose prices the bids were based, Mr. Cudworth testified, cost $5.55 a ton at the mine. This cost $9.04 delivered at Boston apart from trucking charges. Accepting Mr. Cudworth's first figure of $1 a ton, it was pointed out that this brought the cost to $10.04. Mr. Cudworth said he did not know the cost of "bagging" coal, and when asked again if he was not familiar with this phase of a $250,000 contract replied that bagging might cost 65 cents a ton. This brought the total to $10.69.

At the beginning of Mr. Cudworth's testimony, the witness said that H. N. Hartwell took over the Babcock Coal Company—which sold more coal to the welfare list than any other company—and that on Aug. 9, 1935 Swan Hartwell of West Newton became president. This was on the day before the city opened bids on welfare coal.

**"Swing the Business**

Mr. Cudworth testified that he had been approached and asked if the Babcock Company would be interested in getting the city's business. The person asking the question suggested that if he were hired as counsel for the Babcock Company he could "swing the city business, as he had access to the Mayor's office." Mr. Cudworth said he was shown no papers by his visitor.

"Did he say to you, 'I want the money before the bids are thrown out?'" Mr. Robinson asked. Mr. Cudworth replied in the negative.

"Did you say to him, 'Have the bids thrown out before I'll talk to you?'" "No."

"Well, as a matter of fact," continued Mr. Robinson, "the bids were thrown out, weren't they?"

"Yes."

Mr. Robinson asked if the Babcock company had figured they could handle the coal—had proper facilities to fulfill the contract properly. Mr. Cudworth replied that the company had the facilities excepting trucks which the company was prepared to hire. Mr. Cudworth certified that the company was now using nine trucks.

**Boston Today**

## Teachers Face Lively Meeting

A tense struggle for power by two opposing factions in the Massachusetts Teachers' Federation was seen to lie behind the calm announcement of its twenty-sixth annual meeting, on April 18, sent out today. Dividing the 21,000 teachers who make up its 227 associations is the question as to whether federation members should limit themselves to purely professional interests or whether they should indulge in political controversies.

The present situation originally arose from the endorsement by a certain group of the federation's board of directors of James G. Reardon for commissioner of education. Endorsement by this group was one of the chief ostensible reasons given by Governor Curley for the appointment of Mr. Reardon, who succeeded Dr. Albert Payson Smith.

Although Dr. Smith's case has become a cause celebre throughout the State, it is thought that the discharge itself will not be at issue during the coming meeting but that the struggle will concentrate itself on the fundamental question which it promulgated — namely, politics versus professionalism.

The morning session of the meeting at which the crucial test is to come will be taken up with election of officers and directors.

A luncheon at 1 o'clock will be followed by speeches from Willard E. Givens, secretary of the National Education Association, and Mary Ralls, president of the Department of Classroom Teachers of the National Education Association. Stephen L. Sadler, tenor, will sing.

Officers of the Federation are Grace I. Woodbury of Melrose, president; Harry A. Boyle of Worcester, first vice president; Blanche C. Cutler of North Attleboro, second vice president; John L. Davoren of Milford, third vice president; William J. Sanders of Haverhill, treasurer, and Hugh Nixon of Melrose, secretary.

## Coal Surcharge Protests Made

Fifteen cents a ton stands between the increased use of coal by New England industries and present consumption. This was made clear at the Interstate Commerce Commission hearing today at the Hotel Lenox. The 15 cents is the surcharge which was allowed by the I. C. C. along with other surcharges for a period which expires June 30. Public utility interests declared that the surcharge is sufficient to keep many industrial consumers of coal back on a schedule of oil and other fuels.

William A. Clark, president of the New England Coal Dealers Association, which has 650 member firms, said that as a result of the surcharge much of the tonnage was being diverted to trucks. He said his organization was opposed to the 15-cent surcharge because the consumer has to pay the bill.

"Domestic fuel costs too much at the present time," said Mr. Clark.

## Rhode Island Fete To Help New England

CONCORD, N. H., April 16 (AP)—Rhode Island's celebration of its 300th anniversary this summer will bring motorists into New Hampshire and other New England states, in the opinion of G. Wise Wescott of Providence, general manager of the Automobile Club of Rhode Island, here for a conference with automobile club and state officials.

Mr. Wescott said the tercentenary is being widely publicized and that the thousands of tourists drawn into Rhode Island will visit other near-by states. He said the conference considered a mutual program of stimulating interest in New England as a recreational center.

## Mackey Named In Plan to Sell Job in Schools

### Wagner Testifies He Was Told Committeeman Was to Get the Money

### Allegation Is Denied

**Dr. Charles Edward Mackey, chairman of the Boston School Committee, took the witness stand this afternoon and denied any connection with the suggested payments of $2000 or less by Joseph F. Wagner for appointment to the directorship of music in Boston schools. Dr. Mackey said that he had never carried on any negotiations with John F. Devlin nor with anyone else, and that he did not ever remember having met James W. Hawkes.**

Dr. Charles E. Mackey, chairman of the Boston School Committee, was named to Joseph F. Wagner, assistant in the music department, as the man who was to receive money for the sale of a music directorship to Mr. Wagner.

This was the highlight of Mr. Wagner's testimony today in Suffolk Superior Court, where John F. Devlin of Medford and James W. Hawkes of Jamaica Plain are being tried for the conspiracy.

The disclosure was made during testimony in which Mr. Wagner described a series of five telephone calls made by Devlin to persuade him to pay $2000 and later $1400 for the position. The witness stated that due to a promise to Mr. Patrick T. Campbell, superintendent of schools, he had refused the proffered position.

Mr. Wagner said that he had first applied for the directorship in 1934. He said that he had known Devlin since 1922 and that they were fraternity brothers.

**Received a Call**

In the third week of September, 1935, Mr. Wagner said that he had received a call from Devlin telling him that he had some information to discuss but that he did not want to use the telephone, and asking Wagner to "come over to Charlestown." Mr. Wagner made the trip.

"Devlin told me that I was tops, but that I would not get the position unless I paid $2000," Mr. Wagner testified. "I said that the week before I had had a conversation with Dr. Campbell. The question had come up about the position. I said I had been approached. He asked me as a gentleman to promise not to pay and I promised."

**Telephone Calls**

The witness then recalled five telephone calls which he had received from Devlin and during the course of which the price of the position had been cut from $2000 to $1400. Mr. Wagner said he had repeatedly refused. Once, he testified, he told Devlin that he did not have the necessary money. Devlin had replied that the money could be raised and that he would show Wagner "how I could triple the amount to be paid."

Climax of the testimony came when Wagner told of a telephone call he received on the week before Thanksgiving from Devlin. The witness testified:

**Going to Dr. Mackey**

"He said that the money was going to Dr. Mackey and that he was dealing with Mackey."

"I made it definite that I resented this calling up and that I wasn't going to pay and that that was all there was to it."

Under cross-examination, Mr. Wagner admitted that on the last Friday in November (immediately before the school committee met to discuss the musical director position), he had telephoned to Devlin at midnight about raising the money for the job.

"You were greatly agitated about this job?" asked James H. Brennan, counsel for Devlin.

The witness admitted that this was so.

"You wanted Devlin to put up

(Continued on Page 11, Column 1)

# Future of Quoddy Hangs in Balance But Construction Goes On as Usual

### Project Faces Abandonment Unless Congress Changes Present Stand

### No New Fund Seen

### Florida Ship Canal Also May be Dropped as Result of Action

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

WASHINGTON, April 16 — The Quoddy tide-harnessing power project and the Florida ship canal were out on a shaky limb today, deserted by President Roosevelt, the one-time friend.

To date, $7,000,000 has been allotted to the Maine experiment and $5,400,000 to the canal which was to bisect Florida. Unless Congress has a change of heart, both projects are destined to be abandoned.

Early in the session, President Roosevelt requested $9,000,000 for continuing work at Quoddy during the next fiscal year and $12,000,000 for pushing work on the Florida short-cut route from the Atlantic to the Gulf. The money was refused by both the House and the Senate.

**Future of Project in Doubt**

Now President Roosevelt announces that he will divert no more relief money to the two projects, which means that unless Congress specifically appropriates funds, they will be abandoned as soon as the army engineers use all the money allotted them.

Never given the full approval of Harold L. Ickes and his PWA engineers, the Florida and Maine projects have come to be considered in one breath because of their mutual controversial character. Both had strong enough political backing in their own states to persuade President Roosevelt to make initial allotments.

Opponents of the projects on Capitol Hill, led by Senator Arthur H. Vandenberg (R), Michigan, refer to them as "freak projects." They never should have been started, they contend, but since they have they say it would be better to waste the $12,000,000 already sunk into them, than to go ahead with appropriation of more money. Army engineers estimate that the Florida canal will cost $138,000,000 to complete and Passamaquoddy $37,732,000.

Thus far Congress has shown no intention of relenting in its stand against the two projects. Cut out of the War Department appropriation bill, the next logical place for their sponsors to try to place the authorizations would be in the deficiency bill. Speaker Byrns says he doubts that either project will be carried in that bill.

A hint was given by President Roosevelt that he might ask for a modification of plans for both projects, to be submitted to Congress later in the season.

The chief objection to Quoddy centers around the lack of a market for the huge supply of electric power to be generated. No definite plans have been made for attracting industries to the northeast tip of the country where the power would be available. A political difficulty has also been injected by the possibility that Republicans, unfriendly to the project, will regain control of Maine in the fall elections.

**Florida Opposition**

Criticism of the Florida project has come from ship operators who contend it will be too expensive to use, from southern Floridians who resent being isolated and from farmers in the district who fear their water supplies may be contaminated.

Approximately 6000 unemployed are at work on the Florida canal and 3000 at Quoddy. All will be thrown out of jobs in the next few weeks unless more federal money is forthcoming.

If no more money is granted, the now busy canal headquarters near Ocala, Fla., and the model "Quoddy Village," near Eastport, Maine, will undoubtedly be pointed out by Republicans with a ridiculing finger as the presidential campaign progresses as projects President Roosevelt did not build, although millions were spent.

## Quoddy to Restrict Power Sale Area

Eastport, Maine, April 16

SALE of Passamaquoddy power outside the immediate Maine territory in which it is located is not contemplated at present, Roscoe C. Emery, Mayor, said today.

Opponents of the project had charged that the cheap tidal power would compete with private utilities in New England and the East.

Arrangements have been made, Mayor Emery said to sell all the power to be produced by the Cobscook side of the project (all that is now under construction) to private industries which will locate near Eastport. It was understood that steel factories were especially sought by the project sponsors.

## Mill Domination Of Police Charged By Textile Leader

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

PROVIDENCE, R. I., April 16—Charges that textile union organizers were interfered with by police in southern Massachusetts at the suggestion of mill owners were made in a letter sent by Horace A. Riviere, vice-president of the United Textile Workers, to Governor Curley of Massachusetts, and made public today.

Mr. Riviere charged that on April 8 an organizer of the textile workers' union was taken into custody by Uxbridge (Mass.) police as he was talking to workers leaving the plant of the Uxbridge Worsted Company. After being detained, the organizer was allowed to go to Woonsocket, R. I., his home, after being warned by Chief of Police Carmody to leave town or a lockup would follow. Cases of two textile union organizers being driven from East Boston by police were also cited.

The union organizer's presence in Uxbridge, Mr. Riviere pointed out to Governor Curley, was at the behest of workers affected by the six-week strike at the plant last summer. Workers charged that the NRA and operation changes agreement made between the union and the worsted plant officials at the end of the strike had been broken. It was reported that workers in the plant have been on the job from 40 to 70 hours weekly and that the NRA standards agreed upon have been generally broken.

In his letter to the Governor, Mr. Riviere stated:

"I feel that if conditions similar . . . to Uxbridge are allowed to continue, it will be another obstacle in the path of recovery of the New England textile industry. . . . Where there is close association between police . . . and . . . mills, working conditions are most deplorable."

## Question of Potato Relief for Canada Discussed in Maine

AUGUSTA, Maine, April 16 (AP)—Maine State Agricultural Department officials declined to comment yesterday on the possibility of Maine potatoes relieving the "absolute potato famine" threatening Canada.

Maine's Grade One potatoes are selling in the neighborhood of $3 a barrel and there are several thousand carloads available in the Aroostook County potato region, the department said.

Prediction that Canada would be faced with an "absolute potato famine before May 1" was made at Ottawa by M. G. McNeely, president of the Prince Edward Island Associated Shippers.

Heads of the potato division of the State Agricultural Department said that pending official information from Canada they were not in a position to say whether Maine could relieve the Canadian situation.

## Vermont Figures Average 1935 Tourist Spent $47.69 in State

BARRE, Vt., April 16 (AP)—The average tourist spent $47.69 in Vermont in 1935 and stayed 11.11 days.

The tourist's expeiditures, according to a questionnaire returned by 402 per sons to the State Department of Conservation and Development, was the largest since 1930, when it was $54.

The tourist groups averaged 3.47 members. One person came to Vermont by bicycle, five by airplane, and the rest by bus, train and automobile.

The department estimated a million and a quarter persons visited Vermont annually.

## Indian Relics Uncovered

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

NORTHAMPTON, Mass., April 16—The Connecticut River Valley flood has brought more than 100 new Indian relics to the collection of Walter S. Rodimon of this city, owner of the largest private collection of the mementoes in western Massachusetts. Articles revealed by the flood included arrowheads, spearheads, pestles, pitted stones and a rare specimen of a trap rock ax. He also found the broken remains of a soapstone bowl, which will be pieced together.

## Eastport Clings to Hope Huge Project Will Be Completed

### 2600 Men at Work

### Army Engineers Say Money Now on Hand Will Last Until June

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

EASTPORT, Maine, April 16—Some 2600 men went to work as usual today on the $36,000,000 moon harnessing job here today, and despite the shadow of doubt cast over Passamaquoddy by developments in Washington yesterday the feeling of the populace here, according to Mayor Roscoe C. Emery, was one of hope that President Roosevelt would yet find a way to complete the imagination-stirring project.

This hope, Mayor Emery disclosed, is founded largely on President Roosevelt's remark during his press conference yesterday that some way might be found to complete the project, although possibly under another plan. It was the President's first White House meeting with the press since March 10, and the volume of topics touched upon ran rather high, so amplification of his attitude was not secured.

**New Word Awaited**

In Eastport today, however, word was received from Washington friends of the project which led local officials to believe Cobscook's 27-foot tides will yet be hitched to make giant turbines spin this Down East section into a whole new era of industrialism. Just what this word was, officials were not prepared to reveal.

On the record, nevertheless, Passamaquoddy today stood in parlous position. The President early in January asked Congress to vote $9,000,000 for continuance of the project when funds, appropriated by the President from relief money, are exhausted next July. Despite concentrated efforts of the Maine congressional delegation to secure approval, both the House and Senate rejected the request for money.

**Relief Funds Rallied**

Sponsors of the project then placed their hope in President Roosevelt's diverting more money from his relief allotment for the project. It was this hope which the President blasted yesterday. He flatly stated that any future Passamaquoddy money would have to be voted by Congress. To most observers this meant that the project would be abandoned when present funds are exhausted, unless Congress experiences a change of heart.

Even such ardent Quoddy boosters in Washington as Representative Ralph O. Brewster of Maine held out little hope for this possibility today.

But Eastport residents recalled today that the President's mother has a home on Campobello Island just off shore here and that the President has been a frequent summer visitor to this easternmost section of the United States.

They remembered that Col. Dexter P. Cooper, the engineer who had so largely pushed Quoddy plans, has prevailed with President Roosevelt before in gaining Quoddy action and it was noted today that Colonel Cooper did not appear to be very much concerned with this latest trend of events. Eastporters took their cue from Colonel Cooper and refused, themselves, to appear pessimistic over the outlook.

**Funds for June Only**

Army engineers, in charge of the project, admitted they had money to last them through June. They have men working day and night quarrying stone blocks to be dumped between Eastport and Lubec to form the stone dam which comprises an essential part of the scheme to trap the tides.

Colonel Cooper claims credit for originating the Quoddy plan. It was while Colonel Cooper was visiting Campobello more than a decade ago that he climbed atop Kendalls Head near here and looked out across the great bays, one between Eastport and Lubec and the other between Eastport and the Canadian shore.

He was pondering over the idea that had intrigued engineers and thinkers since even before Ralph Waldo Emerson a century ago viewed the same mighty Maine tides, and—reflecting on their source, the moon—coined the aphorism, "Hitch your wagon to a star." It is Eastport tradition that the philosopher meant to recommend that we let natural forces accomplish our work. This is the object which Eastport has in mind.

**Means Much to Eastport**

Stop any Eastporter on the street and he will tell you that Quoddy means a lot to him and his community. This particular part of Maine has been principally supported by fishing for many years past. It has shown a slight but steady decrease in population for several years. Until Quoddy came along there was nothing to reverse this flow.

The project has put men to work, has caused new Government housing facilities to rise and has brought something like a boom to Eastport. More than that, it has brought hope of new and permanent industries.

Mr. Cooper has said that he has arranged for sale of all the power to be produced by the project. It is known that he sought new uses for the power and a year ago he indicated he would strive to make Eastport a center for the light weight steel industry, manufacturing streamlined trains.

# *What—When—Where*

### In and Around Boston Tonight

**Theaters**

"NIGHT OF JANUARY 16" (Shubert)—A. H. Woods presents melodrama by Ayn Rand, John Litel, as District Attorney, succeeding the late Edmund Breese. Ruth Matteson and others. 8:20.

"TOBACCO ROAD" (Plymouth) — Henry Hull in the stellar role, assisted by Mary Servoss, Pauline Drake, Fiske O'Hara and others. Play adapted from Erskine Caldwell's novel, by Jack Kirkland. 8:30.

**Movies**

BOSTON—"Murder on a Bridle Path," featuring James Gleason and Helen Broderick. 10:55 a. m., 1:48, 5:01, 7:54, 10:30. Stage: N. T. G., Broadway's night club master. Also musical review with Rita Rio and the Slate Bros.

MODERN—Sylvia Sidney and Fred MacMurray in "Trail of the Lonesome Pine." 11:19 a. m., 2:46, 6:23, 10. Also Freddie Bartholomew and Dolores Barrymore in "Little Lord Fauntleroy." 9:30 a. m., 12:37, 4:34, 8:10.

STATE AND ORPHEUM—"Mr. Deeds Goes to Town," with Gary Cooper and Jean Arthur. Both theaters: 11:20 a. m., 2:50, 6:20, 9:45. Also "The Garden Murder Case," co-starring Edmund Lowe and Virginia Bruce. Orpheum: 10 a. m. Both theaters: 1:25, 4:55, 8:20. Tomorrow: Janet Gaynor and Robert Taylor in "Small Town Girl," a stirring murder mystery. Also Lew Ayres in "Panic on the Air."

TREMONT—Irene Dunne in "Sweet Adeline." 9 a. m., 12:05, 3:18, 6:33, 9:45. Also "Wicked Woman," featuring M. Christians. 10:35 a. m., 1:45, 4:55, 8:15. Tomorrow: Ginger Rogers and George Brent in "In Person." Also "Bordertown," with Bette Davis and Paul Muni.

FENWAY AND PARAMOUNT—"Road Gang," featuring Donald Woods, Kay Linaker and Carlyle Moore Jr. Fenway: 2:17, 4:55, 7:33, 10:10. Paramount: 10:13 a. m., 12:49, 3:25, 6, 8:37. Also "Charlie Chan at the Circus," starring Warner Oland and Shirley Deane. Fenway: 1, 3:38, 6:16, 8:54. Paramount: 9, 11:34 a. m., 2, 4:36, 7:12, 9:48.

COLONIAL THEATER—"The Great Ziegfeld," featuring William Powell, Myrna Loy, Luise Rainer and many other stars. Directed by Robert Z. Leonard, produced by Hunt Stromberg. 2:15, 8:15.

SOUTH STATION THEATER—Kirkpatrick travelogue, "Beautiful Banff and Lake Louise." "Cartoonist Nightmare." "The Seeing Eye." "Stop, Look and Guess." "Get Rich Quick," also latest newsreels.

UPTOWN—"The Country Doctor." 2:05, 5:20, 8:35. Also Marlene Dietrich in "Desire." 12:30, 3:45, 7, 10:15.

MEMORIAL—"Captain January," starring Shirley Temple. 10:39 a. m., 12:40, 2:41, 4:42, 6:43, 8:30. Preview at 10 p. m., "The Witness Chair," featuring Ann Harding.

COOLIDGE CORNER — "Every Saturday Night," featuring Joe Penner, Spring Byington, Florence Roberts, and June Lang. 2, 5, 8. Also "The Country Doctor." 3:25, 6:25, 9:30.

EXETER—Warner Baxter and Gloria Stuart in "Prisoner of Shark Island." 3:05, 6:04, 9. Also "Dancing Feet," with Ben Lyon and Joan Marsh. 1:55, 4:50, 7:50.

METROPOLITAN—Al Jolson in "The Singing Kid." 11:05 a. m., 1:45, 4:30, 7:20, 10:05. Stage: Ray Noble and his orchestra. "Musical Impressions," conducted by Fabien Sevitzky. Tomorrow: Margaret Sullavan and Henry Fonda in "The Moon's Our Home." Adapted from Faith Baldwin's popular story. Stage, Fred Waring and his Pennsylvanians, featuring Tom Waring, Perley McClintock, Rosemary and Priscilla Lane, and many others.

FINE ARTS—"Thunder in the East," starring Charles Boyer and Merle Oberon. 1:20, 3:40, 5:30, 7:20, 9:40. Also travelogue on Brittany. "Mickey's Polo Team," and Tchaikovsky's "Pathetique." Dr. Serge Koussevitsky, conductor.

UNIVERSITY—Warner Baxter in "Prisoner of Shark Island." 3:05, 6:20, 9:40. "It Had to Happen," featuring George Raft and Rosalind Russell. 1:35, 4:55, 8:10.

**Music**

JORDAN HALL—Concert by The Beau Art Singers, Gertrude Ehrhart, soprano; Harriette Price, contralto; Wesley Copplestone, Tenor, and Hudson Carmody, bass. Herbert Wilkins, accompanist. 8:15.

DU BURON STUDIO—Piano recital by Adelaide Gibbs. 1136 Boylston Street. 8:15.

WEST END WPA CONCERT—Orchestra, Alfred Moore, conductor. William Blackstone School, 39 Blossom Street. 7:30.

NORTH END WPA CONCERT—Choral group, G. Roberts Lunger, conductor. Michelangelo School, Charter Street. 7:45.

CHARLESTOWN WPA CONCERT—Orchestra, Richard Cosby, conductor. Charlestown Evening School, Monument Square. 8. Also choral group, William E. Weston, conductor. Masonic Hall, Thompson Square. 8:30.

BOSTON WPA CONCERT—Orchestra, S. G. Braslavsky, conductor. Girls' Latin School, Huntington Avenue. 8.

ALLSTON WPA CONCERT — Orchestra, Theodore Bailey, conductor. Thomas Gardner School, Athol and Brentwood Streets. 8

EAST BOSTON WPA CONCERT — North End Community Chorus, Mme. Emilia Ippolito, conductor. Joseph H. Barnes School, Marion Street. 7:30.

**Other Events**

TRAFFIC CLUB OF NEW ENGLAND—Dinner and entertainment. Copley-Plaza Hotel. 6:30.

APPALACHIAN MOUNTAIN CLUB—Illustrated lecture on "Sails Over Ice," by Capt. Bob Bartlett. Huntington Hall, 491 Boylston Street. 8.

BOSTON PUBLIC LIBRARY — Illustrated lecture on "Stained Glass: Its Story in Color," by Joseph G. Reynolds Jr. Copley Square. 8.

SALON OF ALLIED ARTS—Lecture on "The Magic Cup," by Arthur Franklyn Musgrave, artist. Music by Virginia Carolina Rudin, pianist. 296 Commonwealth Avenue. 8:15.

HARVARD UNIVERSITY — Lecture on "Problems in the Mechanical Design of the 200-Inch Telescope," by Jesse Ormondroyd. Pierce Hall. 7:30.

ROXBURY WPA LECTURE — "Choral Music," by George Ducharme, with selections by a chorus. Fellowes Athenaeum, 40 Millmont Street. 7:30.

WEST END WPA LECTURE—"What Next in Europe," by Prof. Boyd Tucker. First M. E. Church, 39 Temple Street. 7:30.

**Tomorrow**

**Music**

ROXBURY WPA CONCERT—Orchestra, S. G. Braslavsky, conductor. Julia Ward Howe School, Walnut Avenue and Dale Street. 10.

BOSTON WPA CONCERT—Choral group, William Ellis Weston, conductor. Girls' Latin School, Huntington Avenue. 1.

**Other Events**

MUSEUM OF FINE ARTS—"Landscape Paintings" guidance tour by Mrs. Sayward. 11 a. m.

UNIVERSAL SCHOOL OF HANDICRAFTS —Exhibit of old handwoven coverlets. 165 Newbury Street. 10 to 5. Saturday: 10 to 3.

Radio Programs On Page 11

# Long-Pull Storage Battery For Vehicle Was Edison's Hope

Thomas Alva Edison, who, as any schoolboy will tell you could invent anything he wished, failed to invent the thing which he desired to invent the most.

The greatest ambition of America's famous inventor—the man who gave to the world the incandescent lamp, phonograph, and a hundred-and-one other inventions—is revealed after all these years by Malcolm L. Bridgman of Boston, an intimate friend of Mr. Edison's.

**Confident**

"Mr. Edison visualized for many years a storage battery powerful enough to propel a car across the country at a rate of speed attained by the automobile of today," began Mr. Bridgman as he and the reporter settled comfortably into deep chairs at his Boston residence. "He had every confidence that a battery could be constructed, light enough in weight, and small enough in dimension, capable of absorbing and maintaining a supply of electrical energy to drive a vehicle for an indefinite time."

Mr. Bridgman drew a vivid word picture of the great inventor as he worked in his laboratories in search of the perfection of such an electrical unit. Many days he would not even go out for luncheon, but would have it brought to him. When evening came, he would go home for dinner, but would return to his work directly afterward and continue his experiments until a late hour. And, although his labors resulted in many improvements on his original battery, which was being used in electric cars, and short distance vehicles, the ingenious American did not accomplish his greatest ambition.

**But—**

"To show you how he felt about his failure to develop this battery," Mr. Bridgman said, "I will quote you his words to me, 'It is my greatest disappointment.'"

Car owners of today certainly can picture such a vehicle as Mr. Edison's anticipated battery would have made possible. It would not have been a car that trembled with vibrations from pistons leaping up and down under a hood at the rate of 72,000 times a minute (depending upon the miles per hour a car is traveling) nor would there have been need for crankshafts, transmissions, differentials or gears. Rather, it would have been a smooth running machine, gliding noiselessly along.

**Tires Chief Expense**

The only wear and tear would have been on the tires, while the cost of operation would have been negligible.

Mr. Bridgman's introduction to Mr. Edison came in an unusual way. He was manager of the New York office of the Pope Manufacturing Company of Connecticut, which at that time had just introduced on the market an electric vehicle. Inasmuch as Mr. Bridgman's headquarters were in New York, it seemed the logical place for selling this "new fangled buggy."

A man was needed on the premises who could efficiently look after the batteries. The man was William Bee. He was an expert, having acquired his training on one of the United States destroyers. During the Spanish-American war he left Mr. Bridgman's employ and served on the U. S. S. Gloucester as a gunner's mate under Commander Richard Wainwright.

**Toward the Top**

"Billy came back to my employ," Mr. Bridgman explained, "but not for long. He received a letter from Thomas Edison asking him to accept a position as head of the battery experiment department. Billy accepted and soon became sales manager of that department.

The day on which Mr. Bridgman was introduced to Mr. Edison, he terms as "the most exciting day of my life." His description of that day tells the story best.

**Introduced**

"I was considerably nervous, but Billy was bound I should meet this man who had been so kind to him. Picture this, if you can. We entered a magnificent library, all sides lined with books, books, books."

To emphasize the magnitude of the room, Mr. Bridgman's arm swept a huge arc. "At the farther end sat Mr. Edison, poring over a desk covered with crumpled papers. He didn't look up until Billy spoke. The problem which seemed to be confronting him fell from his brow as easily as the broad, kindly smile lighted his face as he looked up at us.

**Friendship Struck**

"From that point on," Mr. Bridgman continued, "Mr. Edison treated me as though I had been his life-long friend. After Billy had excused himself, Mr. Edison chatted with me about various problems he had been working on. And then, out of a clear sky, he asked me pointblank what I thought of a victrola cabinet on a near-by table."

Mr. Bridgman reflected momentarily as if he were seeing that cabinet all over again.

When he spoke, his first words were, "Beautiful, the most beautiful piece of wood I had ever seen," recalling his reply to Mr. Edison.

"Well, sir," Mr. Bridgman chuckled heartily while telling this, "Mr. Edison then asked me what kind of wood I would say it was. My answer was that it must be a very rare hard wood to have such a highly polished surface.

**What a Hobby!**

"Mr. Edison arose, walked over to the machine and started a record. It had an unusually rich quality of tone. After the record had finished he called me over, took a small penknife from his pocket, and told me to make a scratch on the finish. I objected, but he insisted. I tried, but to my amazement the knife buckled under the pressure without making any impression on the veneered surface. Mr. Edison laughed triumphantly and explained that the cabinet was made from cement, and treated especially to resemble wood. He referred to it as 'just another experimental hobby.'"

Darkness was beginning to envelop the room. Mr. Bridgman arose and did what the inventor made possible—he pressed a button and flooded the room with light.

"Edison again," he remarked as he returned to his chair.

**Bringing Down Cost**

This incident served as a reminder to Mr. Bridgman of how Mr. Edison worked in order to reduce the production cost of the incandescent lamp so as to make it available for commercial use at a price the public could afford to pay. It cost $5 to produce each lamp, and try as hard as they could, Edison and his men found it impossible to do it for any less.

One day a committee, representing a large company, came to Mr. Edison and offered him a contract calling for thousands of lamps. But they could only afford to pay $1.50 for each lamp. The committee were told that it was impossible to sell the lamps for anything less than $5, and that the contract could not be considered.

**Could He Do It?**

However, Mr. Edison, visualizing the huge amount of money that would be realized from such an order, couldn't sleep nights with those thoughts running persistently through his mind. After several nights, he did the most astounding thing. He wrote that committee and told them he would accept their contract. And without an inkling of an idea as to how he was going to do it without losing everything he possessed.

But Mr. Edison did not fail. When the time came to fulfill the order, it was found that the cost of production of each lamp amounted to $1.37, or a profit of 13 cents apiece. And, as he told Mr. Bridgman, "I don't know how we did it."

**Money in Pocket at Last**

Some time later the manufacturing rights to the incandescent lamp were sold. After the sale had been completed, Mr. Edison told Mr. Bridgman that it was the first time he had ever felt financially secure. "Never before did I feel I could afford a luxury," were the inventor's words to Mr. Bridgman.

"There were many weeks previous to this sale," Mr. Bridgman continued, "that Mr. Edison's paymasters would go around and pay the men only to have him follow in their footsteps and borrow it back. The men were perfectly willing to lend him the money, which, many times, saved Edison and the company."

**Synchronization**

Late in the 1800's Mr. Bridgman was visiting Mr. Edison, when the electrical wizard asked him to step into a large tent that had been erected on what was usually a vacant lot. Once inside, there was a platform at the farther end with a picture screen set in the center. Mr. Edison explained that he was trying to synchronize music with pictures. His reason for experimenting in a large space was because they had succeeded in making it work in a small room, now it was their object to see if it would work in a large auditorium. Even that early date Mr. Edison was seeing the possibilities of combining music and pictures.

A clock struck 11, and for the moment interrupted the chat. "That reminds me," said Mr. Bridgman glancing at the clock, "of my final story of the evening.

**Legend and Fact**

"I was strolling leisurely one afternoon with Mr. Edison through his library, when I noticed a cot tucked away behind a tier of bookshelves. There flashed immediately in my mind the stories I had heard about Mr. Edison's reputation of sleeping only four hours. So I mentioned it, jokingly, of course, that with the presence of a cot in his library I was inclined to question those stories. Mr. Edison's eyes twinkled. He said to me, 'You know, Mr. Bridgman, newspapers say I only sleep four hours. But I haven't heard anyone say how many of those four hours I sleep out of the twenty-four.'"

## In the Inventor's Confidence

Keystone; By a staff photographer

**Malcolm L. Bridgman**

Upper inset: William Bee. Lower inset: Thomas Alva Edison.

## Future War 'Vets' At Yale Voice Call For a $1000 Bonus

NEW HAVEN, Conn., April 16 (AP)—The organization of a Yale post of the Veterans of Future Wars, a student organization which was founded at Princeton and has spread to several universities, was disclosed last night when the "veterans" invaded a Yale political union meeting to voice a demand for prepayment of a $1000 bonus.

While their delegates were making the demand known other members of the organization pitched pup tents on the lawn of the former fraternity house where the political union was meeting and established a camp.

Soon the "student national guard" appeared on the scene, armed with wooden rifles, and a mock riot ensued.

Post Commander Theodore D. Woolsey presented five students garbed as women to the crowd which had gathered, introducing them as delegates of the "Chapel Street Chapter, Home Fire Girls," auxiliary to the Veterans of Future Wars.

Frank Lee, president of the New Haven chapter of the Yankee Division Veterans' Association, informed of the development on the Yale campus, termed it a "ridiculous idea."

"It is pathetic," he said, "that the Yale post of the Veterans of Future Wars should disparage the Gold Star Mothers and World War veterans. We plan to take immediate action upon this matter at the next meeting of our organization."

## Bingham Criticizes New Deal Appeal To Passion Prejudice

NORWICH, Conn., April 15 (AP)—Hiram Bingham criticized last night what he termed the "New Deal appeal to passion and prejudice." In a speech prepared for delivery before the Young Republican Clubs of Norwich, the former United States Senator said:

"The time has come for our young people to set themselves sternly against the New Deal appeal to passion and prejudice, and accept the grave personal responsibilities of free citizens."

Bingham charged President Roosevelt with having made several such appeals. "Such expressions as 'the money changers' . . . are not intended to promote dispassionate thought or calm reflection," he asserted. "The use, in the most widely publicized presidential message ever delivered to the Congress, of the phrase 'the forces of entrenched greed' is a direct appeal to passion and prejudice. The pending proposal to despoil thrifty and farsighted corporations of their ability to provide against the proverbial 'rainy day' is another manifestation of the same spirit."

## Hitler's Religious Plan Held as Only Partly Succeeded

NEW HAVEN, Conn., April 16 (AP)—The present religious conflict in Germany will be settled only with consideration of the "German Faith Movement'" Prof. Ambrose White Vernon of Dartmouth College said yesterday in asserting that Hitler's own plan has succeeded only in part.

Professor Vernon addressed the twenty-seventh annual convocation of the Yale Divinity School on "The Religious Conflict in Germany."

He said the quarrel was being carried on between the "German Christians," the church of the National Socialist Party, and the German Evangelical Church, which includes orthodox confessionalists.

The speaker based his remarks upon a tour of Germany and interviews with the various religious leaders.

"The most significant fact in modern Germany," he said, "is that, while recalcitrant professors, novelists, musicians, playwrights, are banished and protests are feeble and unavailing, the German Christian movement sponsored by Hitler himself has only partially succeeded.'"

"The church," he said, "has proved capable of more sustained resistance than the banks or the universities or the army. Even since the elections of 1933 the German Christians have been steadily losing ground.'"

He explained that the German Christian movement has not "played out" by any means but rather met with unexpected and persistent opposition.

## Holden Collector Held in $10,000 Bail

WORCESTER, Mass., April 16 (AP)—George H. Newell, absconding tax collector of Holden, who lost his collections at race tracks around the country, was held in $10,000 bail for the grand jury when arraigned in District Court this morning. He pleaded not guilty and waived examination.

Newell fled to Florida after rumors of shortages in his accounts became widespread. He was returned to Worcester yesterday by State Detective Edward J. McCarthy, who testified at the court hearing today that the Newell shortage was expected to pass $20,000.

## Two Altitude Records Set by New Amphibion

STRATFORD, Conn., April 16 (AP)—A Sikorsky S-43 type flying boat has established two new world records for amphibions, rising to a height of 27,950 feet with a 500-kilogram load.

The huge craft took off from the Mollison airport with Capt. Boris Sergievsky, Sikorsky aircraft's chief test pilot at the controls. The flight bettered the absolute altitude record of 18,642 feet established Jan. 25, 1935, by Harry Richman, the entertainer, in an S-39 type Sikorsky ship.

The payload record shattered that of 17,877 feet with 500 kilograms load established June 27, 1935, by Lieut. R. L. Burke of the United States coast guard in a Grumman amphibion.

## Small Membership Threatens to Close Gloucester Church

GLOUCESTER, Mass., April 16 (AP)—A church founded in 1633 would close next September for six months, its members have announced, because of the lack of young members "to carry on."

Walter C. King, chairman of the parish committee, said there were only 70 or 80 members of the First Parish Church (Unitarian) left, but that during the next winter they would attempt to reorganize the church for reopening in 1937.

In its present building, constructed in 1828, remains the communion service fashioned by Paul Revere, Boston silversmith and Revolutionary War figure.

## Radiocast Programs Of Christian Science

Following are announcements of Radiocast Programs of Christian Science in the localities or regions served by this edition. This list is a portion of a total of 146 stations in the United States and other countries carrying these programs. It will appear on the first and third Thursdays of each month. Announcements of new stations and changes in schedule will be published in this edition as received. These programs are under the auspices of local Committees on Publication. All times are local.

**Connecticut**

Bridgeport — Fridays, 10:15 a. m., WICC, 600kc.

**Maine**

Portland — Sundays, 12:30 p. m., WCSH, 940kc.

**Massachusetts**

Boston—In "Good Cheer Service," Wednesdays, 9:30 a. m., WORL, 920kc.
Boston—Sundays, 4:15 p. m., WIXAL, (Shortwave) 11.79meg.

**New Hampshire**

Laconia — Tuesdays, 10:30 a. m., WLNH, 1310kc.

**Rhode Island**

Providence—Friday, May 22, 9:15 a. m., WJAR, 890kc.
Providence—Tuesdays, 10:30 a. m., WPRO, 630kc.

**Vermont**

Springfield — Thursday, April 23, 8 p. m., WNBX, 1260kc.

**Shortwave**

**Massachusetts**

Boston — Sundays, 4:15 p. m., W1XAL, 11.79meg.

**Ohio**

Cincinnati—Sundays, April 26 and July 5, 8:30 a. m., W8XAL, 6.06mc.

## Hampden County Women Vote Against Dog Racing

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., April 16—Hampden County Women's Club, representing women in the four western counties of Massachusetts, unanimously voted its oppositioon to dog racing and protested any move to postpone the referendum this fall, at a meeting attended by more than 200 women in Chicopee Falls.

Members were urged to carry on an educational campaign so that the voters would be prepared to express their fair opinion on the dog racing issue when it comes before the people.

## Hong Kong Textile Increase Reported

*By the Associated Press*

Manila, April 16

PHILIPPINE customs officials reported today cotton textiles transshipped through Hong Kong have skyrocketed from almost nothing to the greatest item of its kind passing over Manila docks.

The increase began after a gentlemen's agreement theoretically divided the market between Japanese and American mills. Last month, customs men said, transshipments from Hong Kong totaled 3,271,798 square meters, or 1,286,659 more than Japanese shipments and 691,085 above American imports.

## *What's Going On In the Arts*

**Vose Galleries**

ROBERT STRONG WOODWARD is showing his recent New England paintings at the Robert C. Vose Galleries, 559 Boylston Street. The display reveals the particular aptitude of this gifted painter whose depictions of the New England scene have been winning so many admirers.

Mr. Woodward's pictures are notable for lack of affectation. His technique is conservative, but it becomes an efficient and attractive instrument in his hands. The scenes which he portrays have been witnessed by many of us. Mr. Woodward paints them so that their quiet beauty, their idyllic charm, their dramatic splendor speak for themselves. He does not personalize or accent the subject. The hills dip into the valleys, the meadows roll along, the trees spread their traceries of bare branches or luxuriant foliage. Each detail seems to be painted with tenderness, with regard, as though it were some special pet of the artist. Mr. Woodward manages further to convey the qualifications of climate. We feel the chill of the winter, the assertiveness of spring and the deep repose of summer. He reacts to nature and again records his feelings without any special tricks. And because he has been faithful in communicating his response, we New Englanders may find his a most authentic depiction.

There are some views of the landscape in winter as the artist sees it from indoors. Rather ingeniously he includes the warm, sheltered interior and the outdoors view seen through a window. The coziness of the latter and the bleakness of the former provide a good contrast.

Co-exhibitor with Mr. Woodward is Miss Edith McCartney, who shows pastel portraits, mostly of children. Miss McCartney has dwelt upon the ingratiating qualities of her sitters.

D. A.

**'Thunder in the East'**

AN ENGLISH film is the major item on the new bill at the Fine Arts Theater. This is "Thunder in the East," based on Claude Farrère's novel, "The Battle," which had a brief showing downtown some time ago. It was Merle Oberon's first starring vehicle. In it she plays the wife of a Japanese naval officer (Charles Boyer), who out of a fanatical patriotism sacrifices her to a visiting officer of the British Navy (John Loder). The big scene is a naval battle, in which the English observer is killed, and after which the Japanese kills himself.

The musical program is the Boston Symphony Orchestra's recording of Tchaikovsky's "Pathétique" Symphony under the direction of Dr. Koussevitzky. There is also a Disney cartoon, "Mickey's Polo Team." Several shorts and the Fox newsreel complete the bill.

## R. I. Flower Exhibit Shows Village Green

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

PROVIDENCE, R. I., April 16—A new England village green of a century ago with church, grist mill, covered bridge and inn, familiar to past generations, was reproduced for the Fourth Annual Flower Show which opened yesterday in the Rhode Island Auditorium.

Many laborers and members of garden clubs were busy for five days setting up the colonial village, a part of the Tercentenary Celebration and the most elaborate display ever held in the Auditorium. The flower show, sponsored by the Rhode Island Federation of Garden clubs, will run through April 19.

## Colby Head Decries Teacher Oath Movement

BANGOR, Maine, April 16 (AP)—A Maine teacher's oath law, Dr. Franklin W. Johnson, president of Colby, has declared, would be "unnecessary and could serve no useful purpose."

Speaking to the Bangor League for Peace and Freedom, the educator said it would be "a calamity" if the next legislature's attention was diverted from the "weakness" of the Maine school system to "such hectic discussion of teacher's oath legislation as has recently taken place in Massachusetts."

# Warwick, R. I., Cleanup on Way, As Senate Passes Reform Bill

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

PROVIDENCE, R. I., April 16—The two years' efforts of Mayor John A. O'Brien of Warwick to remove Henry J. Ledoux as chief of police and abolish the Republican-controlled Police Commission seemed certain yesterday as the result of the passage by the Rhode Island Senate late yesterday of the amended Warwick police bill.

Aroused by the discovery of the "Rettich Crime Castle" and the establishment of proof that it had been used as a rendezvous for postal thieves and nationally known gunmen, the Democratic Mayor began an intensive investigation of the affairs of the police department shortly after election. Chief Ledoux was suspended and powers taken away from the Police Commission, but the Superior Court granted an injunction restraining the Mayor for interfering with Chief Ledoux and the police department and the Warwick police affairs continued to be conducted without change.

**Bill Introduced**

As a result of the city-wide indignation at the apparent indifference of the police to law violations and law violators, a bill was introduced in the Rhode Island General Assembly known as the Warwick Charter bill. This measure would have given the Mayor the power to remove Chief Ledoux and take over control of the police department, as well as control over the highway department, zoning board and the board of contract and supplies.

Because of the great power to be given the Mayor, the first bill presented a year ago failed at passage. The Democratic majority leaders in the General Assembly only gave this measure lukewarm consideration because of the opposition.

Then a similar measure made its way into the Legislature this year After brief introductory remarks in which the conduct of the police department was criticized, the measure went to the Senate Committee on Corporations.

**Little Consideration**

For weeks the bill was given little consideration. Then a child, a 11-year-old Boy Scout, was struck and fatally injured by an automobile in Hillsgrove. The police reports stated that the operator of the machine turned off the lights and speeded away.

The Warwick police, under the direction of Chief Ledoux, conducted an investigation and brought the driver before the Fourth District Court. Judge Patrick F. Barry, after hearing the evidence provided by the police, imposed a fine of $10 and costs when the operator pleaded guilty to the charge of leaving the scene of a fatal accident.

The residents of Warwick and the entire State were again aroused by what they referred to as a "miscarriage of justice." Judge Barry handed in his resignation. Governor Green was asked to oust Chief Ledoux but found that he had no power to act. Atty. Gen. John P. Hartigan ordered the case reopened and made ready for the next term of the grand jury.

**Again Seized Upon**

With unfavorable attention again drawn to the Warwick police department, the literally forgotten charter bill was seized upon as the only remedy for the situation so long as the Mayor's hands were tied by legal strings.

However, Democratic leaders continued to be lukewarm for the measure which would give so much more power to any mayor, and as a result it was decided to redraft the act so that it confined itself to the police department.

The corporations committee also made additional changes. At the suggestion of Frank E. Paine, Republican Senator from Warwick, the act was so amended as to provide for a referendum in November before it could become law.

**Committee Approve**

Although the referendum feature met the approval of the majority of the Senate committee, including most of the Democratic members, it failed to obtain the support of the advocates of the act, who desired changes in the police force immediately.

Senator Dennis J. Roberts, Democrat, of Providence, who led the movement for the passage of the act yesterday, insisted that the bill be passed without the amendment. He declared that conditions in Warwick showed the need of immediate attention.

When it appeared certain that the Republican members of the Senate would oppose the measure unless the amendment was provided, and that they might be joined by two "independents" to defeat the act, Senator Roberts offered another amendment which provided for a special referendum on June 9.

The act, with the new amendment, passed the Senate by a vote of 22 to 20, with the G. O. P. side solidly opposed. The bill now goes to the House where speedy action is expected because of the big Democratic majority. It is expected to be signed by Gov. Theodore Francis Green before this week's session closes tomorrow.

## Greenfield Workmen Excavate Old Coins

GREENFIELD, Mass., April 16 (AP)—Workmen excavating the foundation for a new fire house have unearthed Spanish pieces of eight and old United States coins buried apparently many years ago.

One of the pieces of eight, bearing the date 1775, was in good condition. The oldest United States coin, a dime, bore the date 1875. Other coins included one believed to have come from Morocco. Workmen believed the site where the coins were found was once used as a dump.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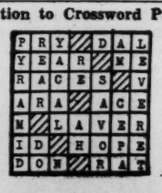



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# Wagner Brings Mackey's Name Into Testimony in Schools Case

(Continued from Page 9)

the dough, didn't you?" continued Attorney Brennan.

"I did NOT!" shouted Mr. Wagner. Question and answer were repeated with increased vehemence.

"If Devlin had given you the dough, you would have thrown it in the gutter?" was the next question.

**"Can't Understand"**

"I can't understand how you can say such a thing," replied the witness, in a shocked voice.

Further questions revealed that Mr. Wagner had not disclosed the midnight call to Dr. Campbell, the grand jury or the District Attorney.

Cross-examined by Herbert F. Callahan, counsel for Hawkes, Wagner declared that although he knew that teachers' agencies got five per cent for securing jobs, he would not pay any fee to Devlin because "it isn't ethical." Mr. Callahan attempted to show that if Wagner had received the position of music director, he would have given Devlin a job teaching drums.

As assistant director, Mr. Wagner receives $4100. The position of director pays $5900.

Two important contradictions acted as the preclimaxes which paved the way for the subsequent disclosure by Mr. Wagner.

Raymond A. Crawford, director of music in the Waltham schools, contradicted the statement contained in Hawkes's testimony before the grand jury that he had never known any member of the school committee. Mr. Crawford declared that he had accompanied Hawkes on one occasion when the alleged conspirator had met Dr. Mackey.

**Another Contradiction**

Another contradiction occurred during the reading of a transcript of Hawkes's testimony to the grand jury, which occupied most of the morning. Devlin, who took the stand yesterday, blamed the whole conspiracy on Hawkes, whereas the transcript showed that Hawkes had named Devlin as the instigator of the job sale plot.

Testimony of Hawkes and Devlin conflicted on several points, it was shown by the reading of the grand jury testimony by Garrett H. Byrne, assistant district attorney, who is aiding in the prosecution. For instance:

1. Devlin on the stand yesterday said Hawkes had called him and told him of the job. The statement read today said that Devlin called Hawkes and asked if he (Hawkes) could get the job for Wagner for $500.

2. According to the transcript, Hawkes said Devlin had asked him to see Dr. Mackey about getting Wagner the job. Hawkes had gone to Patrick J. Shea, a friend of Dr. Mackey's, to see if he could do something. Yesterday, Devlin testified that Hawkes had arranged a meeting between Mackey and Wagner.

During the grand jury hearing, Hawkes had testified:

"I said, 'Jack what are you going to do about it?' He telephoned James H. Brennan, his lawyer, and also tried to get Wagner from my house, why I don't know.

"I said, 'What are you going to do about it?'

"He said, 'My attorney informed me that I know nothing about it,' or something like that."

This brought a good deal of laughter from the crowded courtroom. The session this morning was marked by occasional sharp clashes between counsel.

**First Intimations**

First intimations of the alleged dishonest practices which have culminated in the present trial occurred early in December, 1935, when Superintendent of Schools Patrick T. Campbell disclosed that certain unknown persons were soliciting $50 each from 425 substitute school teachers, who were promised that their names would be "frozen" on the teachers' list. This would mean, the promoters promised, that no new applicants would be considered for permanent positions until those already on the list—who had paid their $50—had been taken care of.

During the subsequent two weeks, the octopus of investigation, spreading its tentacles, ended by landing an unknown girl substitute, who admitted that she had acted as a go-between for the agent of the Boston politician directing the alleged fraud, and several other persons of varying prominence.

City Councilor Clement A. Norton, who had been active in promoting a general investigation of various charges, declared at the time that any such probe should be carried on by a private body and not by the school committee itself, since that group was directly under the onus of the graft aspersions. Mr. Norton suggested that the Boston Finance Commission conduct the hearings.

**Advice Not Heeded**

His advice was not heeded, however, and on Dec. 16 the school committee conducted a riotous public hearing, at the end of which it announced that charges of a job-selling fraud would be presented to District Attorney Foley, in which two men and a young woman "go-between" would be named.

The hearing on that evening was characterized by the fact that the school committee had completed all its decisions in secret and that efforts to obtain information concerning its typed statement were peremptorily foiled by stony silence. Cries of "whitewash" followed the hearing.

Within the next few days a series of surprising actions occurred. Mr. Foley began probing the whole case, asked for a special session of the Suffolk County grand jury. Members of the school committee spent long hours in the corridors outside of the district attorney's office awaiting the call to tell all they knew. Mr. Foley came out with the statement that important information had been deliberately withheld concerning the case of Joseph F. Wagner, assistant director in the school music department.

Mr. Wagner, it was disclosed, had been offered the chance of appointment to the directorship for the payment of $2000. This sum had been later cut to $1400 but Mr. Wagner had refused both offers.

Said Mr. Foley:

"This information was given Superintendent Patrick T. Campbell of the Boston schools. He, in turn, informed the school committee of the alleged bribe offer and Dr. Joseph V. Lyons (a school committee member) . . . demanded that a public hearing be held by the committee.

"There never was a public hearing and so far as I know Wagner's name never again was mentioned in a school committee hearing . . ."

Meantime Councilor Norton, relentlessly following the trail, heard a rumor that two School Committee men had raised a campaign election fund of $25,000 through "gifts" from teachers. Subsequently, it was discovered that Dr. Mackey had not yet filed his campaign expenditures. When he did do so, a week later, Dr. Mackey placed his total at $1956.

On Dec. 23, a suffolk County grand jury indicted Frederick T. Carroll and Robert T. Brown, both prominent in South Boston politics, on four charges of conspiracy and larceny. These men were said to be the "bagmen" who had played with Dr. Mackey when the three were children and whom the school committeeman claimed had betrayed him. Following a respite for Christmas Day, the men were arraigned and held in $5000 bonds each.

Following these arraignments, the District Attorney's probe produced no further tangible results until Jan. 4, when Devlin and Hawkes were indicted. Carroll and Brown were also further indicted at this time on charges of soliciting money from substitute teachers to be used in bribing Committeemen Lyon, Mackey, Maurice Tobin and Frederick R. Sullivan to vote so that there would be more frequent rotation of employment.

# Rail Chief Sees Lines Improved By Flood Repair

PORTLAND, Maine, April 15 — The Maine Central Railroad is far more concerned regarding effects on its future financial condition, with legislation pending in Washington, than it is with the damage caused by the recent flood, E. S. French, the president, told the stockholders at the annual meeting of the road held at the general offices here today.

"I see no reason why the Maine Central can't take the flood in its stride and rehabilitate its railroad," said President French. "When we are done with the repairs, we will have a better railroad than before. Together with all those concerned in the management of your company, I feel that we will have a satisfactory record of earnings in 1936 and thereafter.

"I am a great deal more concerned with legislation pending in Washington and its effect on the earnings of the Maine Central Railroad, than I am with the flood. There are a lot of uncertainties being debated in Washington.

"There is the passenger fare matter—no one can predict what effect that will have on our earnings; the emergency charge on freight will expire June 30—we have joined with the other railroads in seeking an extension, but no one knows the result of that; there is the matter of pensions now before the Supreme Court; and the Guffey Coal Act—if that is held unconstitutional, it will cost us additional money for our fuel.

"The Pettingill bill has passed the House and is now in the hands of the Interstate Commerce Committee of the Senate. If that bill passes, it will be very helpful to our earnings.

"The tax situation is unpredictable. It may be good or bad from our point of view.

"Generally, there are eight or nine political factors and uncertainties that make it difficult to predict the earnings for the next year. However, I think we can congratulate ourselves on the outcome of the recent refinancing and look to the future with confidence."

## Gleavey Named to Post Office

John W. Gleavey of Dorchester was appointed assistant postmaster in Boston today, it was announced by Acting Postmaster Peter F. Tague. Mr. Gleavey, who has been in the postal service for 35 years, will have charge of the division of finance.


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# Goat Breeders in Bay State Form an Association

*Led by Dwight Strong of Milton, about 200 men and women in State join in organization to promote the raising of milch goats in Massachusetts*

By a Staff Photographer

**Donald S., Son of Dwight Strong, With a Saanen Goat**

Cartoonists still take delight in picturing goats on city dumps, nibbling upon a morsel of tin can, and, on the word of Dwight Strong of Milton, a starved goat might conceivably seek nourishment even in such surroundings.

But, he contends, artists influencing the trend of public thought might better picture the goat not as a "scrub," the breeders' term for the back-alley variety, but as today's aristocratic dairy adjunct, an affectionate pet for children and, back of the news, the reason for some 175 to 200 men and women in many walks of life organizing since January, a state council of the Milk Goat Breeders' Association.

**Y. M. C. A. Secretary**

Mr. Strong is president of the association. He is goatherd from 6 to 8 daily. The greater part of his time he is the extremely busy secretary of the Hyde Park Y. M. C. A. His story is a spring pastoral that one can become fed up on city life, its pressure and confusions and social conventions, but can regain something far beyond material reward by migration to places where flowers and vegetables grow, chickens cackle—and goats produce milk that sells at 40 cents a quart. Mr. Strong and his wife sought and found satisfaction on the soil.

Five or six years after leaving college Mr. Strong became irked by the pressure of urban life and the prevalent American aspiration to "earn more money to join some mythical upper class—in ways that don't count." He turned countryward.

**Swiss Goats**

Goats came naturally into the plan of the little home, along with guild craftsmanship in making the family shoes—seven pairs in one year—and work in metal in spare hours. Now goats, assuming one is unblushingly urban, really have to be Swiss models to amount to anything. Mr. Strong shares the cartoonists' views on the comparatively small value of the common or "scrub" goat which is the result, he says, of neglect in care and feeding. The scrub is driven to become a scavenger. His nucleus of a herd consists of white Saanens and brown and white Toggenburgs, named for the Swiss valleys from which they come. He has not yet reached the stage of black Anglo-Nubians, heavy milkers, the Jersey of the goat family, or the Alpines whose forequarters are characteristically lighter in color than the back.

**Baby Goats**

Right now a number of young kids are jumping stiff-legged around the backyard, their antics as amusing as those of young lambs in spring. The little fellows were born one morning a week or so ago, and that same afternoon jumped to their mother's milking stand in search of food!

Goats are as affectionate as dogs or other household pets, says Mr. Strong. They are fastidious about what they eat, and are clean. They respond to kind treatment, become attached to their caretaker or children, and come on call. Good care begets friendly animals. This, and their value as a domestic animal, makes them a worthwhile hobby for city men.

That explains the diversity in membership in the southeastern Massachusetts section of the association, which was organized eight months ago by Mr. Strong.

**Members to Meet**

The 44 members who will meet Friday night in the Norfolk County Agricultural School at Walpole include an advertising man and a teacher from Milton, a lawyer from Framingham, an artist from Millis, a banker from Newton, a Harvard graduate living in Chestnut Hill, a social worker, and others whose standing is strictly amateur, excepting a taxi man in Boston who has built up a milk business on the side. When the weather gets warmer this group will meet outdoors on Sundays for a forum on their goats

Mr. Strong's bucolic day includes cleaning and grooming his goats, attaching "aprons" so hair or other unwanted material will not fall into the milk which he strains as he milks. The milking technique, morning and evening, is interesting. The goats spring up on a wooden stand, put their heads in a wooden collar and nibble a nutritious ration of grain which is used to supplement alfalfa and timothy hay in their stalls, or pasture in summer.

**Gives Four Quarts**

A real dairy goat will give two quarts a day. One of the Strong goats gives four quarts. Because of its high nutritive value this milk is in demand, particularly for babies, among those who know the product. Goat milk is the nearest thing known to human mother's milk. Mr. Strong advocates great care in balanced food for his animals: wheat, bran and oats, a good dairy ration, containing linseed meal, bran, barley and corn—elements which supply the ingredients of good milk.

Here in Massachusetts estimates place the total for 500 keepers between 3000 and 4000 goats. Essex County organized a breeders' association a year ago and western Massachusetts a section since December. On the organization of the State Council, Plymouth-Bristol Counties and Middlesex joined.

Mr. Strong talks goats the way fishermen talk salmon fishing this time of year. They are part of the complete life to him in his "guild philosophy." He is a back-to-the-soil advocate for those who are able to avail themselves of this life. He says leisure craftsmanship withers in a city where all is competition and rush, bridge in the evening or shows, emphasis upon material values, not on lasting values. In the country one can experience the thrill of working in raw materials and creating, like the pioneers, his own goods.

So he is working with Silver Queen and her daughter Silver Princess and the two new grandkids, if they may be so termed, and with awl and waxed thread on his homemade shoes in order that his wife, and Avis-Ann, 5, Donald, 2, and "Teddy," one week old, may appreciate life and the outdoors.

# The Monitor's Radio Timetable

(Featured Programs in Blackface)

| 990kc-WBZ-303m | 590kc-WEEI-508m | 1230kc-WNAC-244m | 1410kc-WAAB-213m |
|---|---|---|---|
| 5:00 **Radio Guild Drama: Bonstand's "The Romancers"** | Madge Marley, songs; Jerry Sears and his orchestra | **Lewis Gannett, "Books"** | Hits and Encores: talks; music |
| 5:15 "The Singing Lady": sketch | Twin City Foursome | "Jack Armstrong": sketch | "Wilderness Road": sketch |
| 5:30 'Little Orphan Annie': sketch | "Checker Board": variety | Dick Tracy: detective sketch | Hits and Encores: talks; music |
| 5:45 | | | Hits and Encores: talks; music |
| 6:00 News; "Supper Show"; talk | News; Jack Ingersoll | Yankee News Service | Virginia Verrill, songs; orch. |
| 6:15 Captain Tim's Story | 'Terry and Ted"; sketch | "News of Youth" | "Musicalities"; variety |
| 6:30 News; talk; sports briefs | Music; records; talk | Scores; Ray Jones, songs | Rendezvous: interview |
| 6:45 Lowell Thomas, news | Jay Wesley's sport review | "Renfrew of the Mounted" | Studio reports; organist |
| 7:00 "Easy Aces": comedy sketch | "Amos 'n' Andy" | Studio speaker | Yankee News Service |
| 7:15 **Twentieth Century Ideas** | Edwin C. Hill, news | Jerry Cooper; Sally Singer; or. | "Irish Echoes"; Terry O'Toole; |
| 7:30 "Lum and Abner": sketch | After-Dinner revue | Kate Smith; Miller's Orch. | instrumentalists; soloists |
| 7:45 **"Music Is My Hobby"** | Revue: recording | **Boake Carter, news comment.** | **Talk, Rep. Granfield, Mass.** |
| 8:00 **Pittsburgh Symphony Orch.;** | **Rudy Vallee's Orch.; Ruth** | **Airshow: Alexander Gray;** | **Museum of Fine Arts talk** |
| 8:15 **Dusolina Giannini, soprano** | **Chatterton; Joe Cook, comedian; Eileen Barton, songs;** | **Charles Hanson Towne; or.** | Organ recital |
| 8:30 **Address, Postmaster General** | **other soloists** | Fray and Baum, pianists | **Little Symphony Orchestra;** |
| 8:45 **James A. Farley, Springfield** | | Morton Downey, tenor | **Philip James, conductor** |
| 9:00 Death Valley Days: western | **Lanny Ross Presents Show** | Caravan: Walter O'Keefe; | Julian Woodworth's Orch. |
| 9:15 dramatic sketch; soloist | **Boat: Frank McIntyre; Winifred Cecil; Louise Massey; blackface skits; orchestra** | Casa Loma Orch.; soloist | Talk, Andrew F. Kelley |
| 9:30 **America's Town Meeting:** | | Ed Wynn in "Gulliver the | Johnny and Dotty Musicale |
| 9:45 **"Will Machine Dominate** | | **Traveler"; orchestra** | Yankee News Service |
| 10:00 **Man?"; Ralph Borsodi:** | **Bing Crosby and Jimmy Dorsey's Orchestra; Bob Burns;** | Horace Heidt's Brigadiers: | **Dr. Charles M. Courboin,** |
| 10:15 **Herman Lind; questions** | **Efrem Zimabist; Zasu** | soloists and specialties | **organ recital** |
| 10:30 American Legion Auxiliary | **Pitts; Maxine Lewis** | **Dramatizations of the news.** | Brittons's Orchestra |
| 10:45 program: talks; music | | Spotlight Revue: variety | **Talk, Rep. Kahn, California** |
| 11:00 Reports; news; Joe Rines and | Forecasts, E. B. Rideout; news | Yankee News Service | Guy Lombardo and his Royal |
| 11:15 his dance orchestra | Sports review; Musical Turns | Julian Woodworth's Orchestra | Canadians Orchestra |
| 11:30 Meredith Willson and his | Joe Reichman's Orchestra | Ted Weems's Orchestra | Tommy Dorsey's Orchestra |
| 11:45 orchestra; soloist | Joe Reichman's Orchestra | Ted Weems's Orchestra | Tommy Dorsey's Orchestra |

## *Tomorrow's Features*

(Originating Networks and Key Stations in Parentheses)

***Up to Luncheon***

9:00 WBZ, "Hymns of All Churches."

9:00 WAAB (WABC—Columbia), "Dear Columbia"; fan mail drama.

11:15 WEEI (WEAF — National), Gilbert and Sullwan's "Yeomen of the Guard."

12:00 WORL (920kc), "The Monitor Views the News."

12:30 WBZ (WJZ — National), National Farm and Home Hour: Conservation Day program.

***After Luncheon***

1:45 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News," direct from Monitor studio.

2:00 WEEI (WEAF — National), "The Magic of Speech."

3:00 WBZ (WJZ—National), United States Marine Band concert.

3:00 WNAC, Boston Bees - New York Giants baseball game, Fred Hoey, reporter.

3:00 WAAB (WABC—Columbia), Boston Red Sox-New York Yankees baseball game, from New York, Ted Husing, reporter.

4:10 WORL (920kc), Symphonic Hour? recordings.

5:00 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News," direct from Monitor studio.

5:00 WEEI (WEAF—National), "Congress Speaks"; talks from Washington; band music.

6:00 WORL (920kc), "The Monitor Views the News."

***Dinner and After***

8:00 WNAC (WABC—Columbia), Beatrice Lillie; Walter Woolf King; male chorus; Freddie Rich's Orchestra.

8:00 WEEI (WEAF — National), Jessica Dragonette, soprano; male quartet; Rosario Bourdon's Orchestra.

8:30 WBZ (WJZ — National), "College Prom"; James Melton, tenor; choir; Red Nichols's Orchestra.

8:30 WNAC (WABC—Columbia), Broadway Varieties: Oscar Shaw; Eliza-beth Lennox; Carmela Ponselle; orchestra.

9:00 WEEI (WEAF — National), "Waltz Time"; vocal soloists; popular orchestra.

9:00 WBZ (WJZ—National), NBC Music Guild: Pro Arte Quartet of Brussels.

9:00 WNAC (WABC—Columbia), "Hollywood Hotel"; sketch with screen stars: Jean Dickenson; orchestra.

9:30 WBZ (WJZ—National), Fred Waring's Pennsylvanians; soloists.

***Late Evening***

10:00 WEEI (WEAF—National), "The First Nighter"; dramatic sketch.

10:00 WNAC (WABC—Columbia), Richard Himber's Orchestra; soloist.

10:00 WBZ (WJZ — National), Cleveland Symphony Orchestra, Artur Rodzinski, conductor.

10:30 WNAC (WABC—Columbia), Dramatizations of the news.

10:30 WEEI (WEAF — National), Marion Talley, soprano; Josef Koestner's Orchestra.

10:45 WEEI (WEAF—National), NBC Music Guild, chamber music recital.

10:45 WAAB (WABC — Columbia), Talk, "Washington the National Seat of Government and Communizing School of the United States," Rep. Thomas Blanton.

11:00 WAAB (WABC—Columbia), Bruna Castagna, contralto; concert orch.

**'The Monitor Views the News'**

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 12:00 | WORL | 920kc |
| 1:45 | WBZ | 990kc |
| 5:00 | WBZ | 990kc |
| 6:00 | WORL | 920kc |

***Shortwave***

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1:45 | W1XK | 9.57mc |
| 5:00 | W1XK | 9.57mc |
| 5:30 | W1XAL | 11.79mc |

# *Behind the Microphones*

Picture a boy dressed in a velveteen suit with lace collar, long curls, white half-hose and patent leather shoes—and most readers will have no difficulty in identifying him as "Little Lord Fauntleroy," the hero of Frances Hodgson Burnett's book.

Reginald Birch, the creator of the illustrations which went with the Burnett stories in St. Nicholas Magazine, will appear on the Airshow, WNAC, 8 o'clock tonight. Mr. Birch, once anathema to thousands of little boys whose mothers arrayed them in this costume, will relate some amusing reminiscences of Miss Burnett. He will be introduced by Charles Hanson Towne, regular commentator of the program.

Many readers may remember that this costume was modified somewhat in the recent filming of the story with Freddie Bartholomew and Dolores Costello Barrymore. In this picture Freddie appeared in one sequence with a costume consisting of a short "tux" jacket, black vest, white Buster Brown collar, black tie, long striped trousers and black shoes.

Alexander Gray, baritone of the Airshow, will do a dramatic interpretation of "De Glory Road," the "Kashmiri Love Song" and "Latin Melody" with the female ensemble. The male octet will sing "Shortnin' Bread," while the orchestra will do Berlin's "But Where Are You?" and the "Regimental Song" from Friml's "The White Eagle."

**Rudy Vallee Has Star 'In Making' for Guest**

Rudy Vallee, who has made a fair proportion of star discoveries himself, presents his latest one again tonight over WEEI, 8 p. m. She is Eileen Barton, who, though still a child, possesses a remarkable singing voice. Miss Barton will be heard in several popular songs.

Ruth Chatterton, stage and screen player, lately turned aviator, will appear with Mr. Vallee after having flown from the Pacific Coast where she has just finished a picture. Miss Chatterton will be heard in a short dramatic sketch. The comedy portion of the program will be supplied by Joe Cook, who, as usual, will be busy explaining this and that.

**Dusolina Giannini Artist With Pittsburgh Symphony**

Dusolina Giannini, Philadelphia-born soprano of the Metropolitan Opera, will be guest artist with the Pittsburgh Symphony Orchestra, WBZ, 8 p. m., tonight. Her operaria will be "Voi lo Sapete" (Well do you know, good mother), Santuzza's aria from Mascagni's Cavalleria Rusticana. Her other selections will be Fernandez' "Cielito Lindo," Dvořák's "Songs My Mother Taught Me" and the Scottish song, "Annie Laurie."

The orchestra will do three very popular favorites. The "Wedding March" from Mendelssohn's "Midsummer Night's Dream," the "Ride of the Valkyries," from Wagner's "Die Walkure," and Strauss' "The Beautiful Blue Danube."

**Miriam Fairbanks to Sing With Little Symphony**

Miriam Fairbanks, soprano, will be soloist with the Little Symphony Orchestra, Philip James conductor, which comes to WAAB from the Mutual network at 8:30 p. m. tonight. Miss Fairbank's solos will be "Träume," by Wagner, "Les Papillons" by Chausson, "Liebesbriefchen" by Korngold and "Claire de Lune" by Sulz.

The orchestra will play the impressive "Russian Easter" Overture of Rimsky-Korsakoff, and the "Dance of the Camorrists," from Wolf-Ferrari's opera, "The Jewels of the Madonna." A. D. H.

## Bangor to Greet Bangor

BANGOR, Maine, April 16 (AP)—Mrs. Ernest C. Schirmer of Boston, a native of Bangor, Maine, will extend the greetings of her "home town" to its namesake, Bangor, North Wales, May 5. Mrs. Schirmer, while on tour of the British Isles, will present the good wishes of James G. Wallace, city manager here, to the Mayor of the Welsh city.

# Youth of Three Continents Agree 'World Family' Needed

The need for the international family, not the perfunctory neighborliness generally advocated, but complete entrance and adoption into the domestic circle was emphasized by representatives of the youth of three continents at the third Forum luncheon at the Boston Chamber of Commerce yesterday.

The Forum is a project of the Keystone Club of the Y. M. C. A. purporting "To keep up with youth; To anticipate the road youth will take tomorrow; To direct and assist youth in its adventure of living; To provide an understanding and honest leadership for our younger citizenry." Speakers were H. Edgar Pray, president of Student Union, Northeastern University, America; H. Herschel Zeigler, Frederick Wilhelm Universitat, Europe, and C. K. Z. Nie, St. John's Univesity, China.

**Two Factors**

"We as youth realize two factors," said Mr. Pray. "First, the world is ever growing more interdependent. We must think in terms of a world community.

"Secondly, the great need in the world today is that for social technicians. We must learn to live in this complex industrial society. We are still trying to adjust ourselves to the transition from the agricultural era to the industrial.

Mr. Nie indicated that the youth of his country are planning for the future by learning modern methods from other nations.

"China looks on America," he said, "as the country from which it may get scientific training and motive that can be transplanted to China by youth, not to overthrow existing Chinese tradition, but to make the nation's status more secure." Mr. Nie stated that China had adopted America into its intimate family, and that promotion of this between nations would also promote peace.

**Youth in Europe**

Mr. Zeigler, German student at Harvard and Boston University, contrasted the ambitions and conditions of youth in Europe with those on other continents. "It may be," he said, "that she (America) will stand unique in all history as the "Land of Opportunity," the land of rugged, ragged, and wolfish individualism.

By this I mean that she stands as the one land in the later stages of civilization where men already cultured and learned, were able, comparatively speaking, to wrest their land, their business opportunity, or their private domain from nature, if not their fellow men as well. The typical European youth has never faced such a situation."

# Radio 'Travel Club' Leader Wins Prize

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

WASHINGTON, April 15—Mrs. Clara E. Neal, conductor of the "Travel Club of the Air," broadcast each week from Cleveland, Ohio, was awarded first prize here last night in a radio script contest sponsored by the National League of Penwomen, now holding their biennial convention here.

The prize-winning script described a visit to the Carlsbad Caverns, N. M., in April, 1934, Mrs. Neal won the penwomen's prize for her radio talk on the "Taj Mahal."

Having traveled the world over, Mrs. Neal decided that she would get more pleasure out of her experiences if she shared them with others. In the last three years she has taken her radio listeners, many of whom are shut-ins, to the four corners of the earth. As a part of her program, she has bought and distributed more than 4000 copies of an atlas.

Mrs. Neal is president of the Cleveland branch of the League of American Penwomen.

## Roger Williams to Play Part of Roger Williams

PROVIDENCE, R. I. April 16 (AP)—The character of Roger Williams, founder of Providence in 1636, will be impersonated by Roger Williams, ninth generation descendant of the original, in the tercentennial pageant which will be the closing act in the Boy Scout Jamboree to be presented here by Rhode Island's Scout organization on April 24 and 25. Young Wiliams, an eagle scout, traces his ancestry back to the original Roger Williams by direct male line.

# Harvard to Give Scholarships For Civics Teachers

Gift of $4000, to be awarded this year in the form of scholarships for training civics teachers under Harvard University's new graduate program leading to the degree of Master of Arts in Teaching, has been made to Harvard by Frank G. Thomson, Harvard '97, Philadelphia lawyer, Dr. James B. Conant has announced.

In addition to the Thomson scholarships, the University will award a number of scholarships to candidates for the new degree. All these scholarships will have maximum stipends of $1000, the amount in each case to be determined by the need of the recipient in accordance with the new scholarship policy now in effect at Harvard.

The new degree of Master of Arts in Teaching will be introduced at Harvard next September in a program marking a revolutionary change in the method of training secondary schoolteachers in America. Under the new plan, teachers will be trained jointly by the Graduate School of Arts and Sciences and the Graduate School of Education so that winners of the new degree will have both a comprehensive knowledge of the subjects they are to teach and of the problems of education, and will serve an apprenticeship in teaching.

Mr. Thomson is a member of the Overseers Committee on the Department of Government at Harvard, and has been a donor to the college previously.


*and of course . . .*

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## Motor Registration Takes Jump in Maine

AUGUSTA, Maine, April 16 (AP)—The State of Maine collected $2,222,050 from motor vehicle registrations and drivers', licenses the first three months of this year, an increase of $247,122 over the like period last year.

Secretary of State Lewis O. Barrows said pleasure cars registered up to March 31 of this year totaled 89,867, compared with 83,098 up to the same time last year. Operators' licenses jumped from 129,020 to 137,218, while truck registrations went from 22,165 to 24,674.

## Schedule of Fast Mail Steamers

*For First Class Mail and Newspapers Only*

**To Great Britain—France—Germany and Italy**

Ships Leave New York Unless Otherwise Marked

| Steamship | Sailings | Due | Mail Closes Boston | Mail Closes New York |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Amer. Trader | April 17 | Plymouth April 26 | Apr. 16, 8:00 pm | Apr. 17, 8:00 am |
| Lafayette | April 18 | Plymouth April 26 | Apr. 17, 8:00 pm | Apr. 18, 8:00 am |

**To Australia and New Zealand**

| Steamship | Sailings | | Mail Closes Boston | Mail Closes New York |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| *Manulani | San Francisco, | April 22 | Apr. 17, 4:00 pm | Apr. 17, 7:30 pm |
| Monterey | San Francisco, | April 28 | Apr. 23, 4:00 pm | Apr. 23, 7:30 pm |
| Monterey | San Pedro, | April 30 | Apr. 25, 4:00 pm | Apr. 25, 7:30 pm |

**To China and Japan**

| Steamship | Sailings | | Mail Closes Boston | Mail Closes New York |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| President Jackson | Seattle | April 25 | Apr. 20, 4:00 pm | Apr. 20, 7:30 pm |

*Australia must be specially addressed.


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Listed Stock Quotations

# Except for Few Specialties, Stocks Generally Are Lower

Commodity and Money Markets

## Prevailing Trend In Stock Market Downward Today

NEW YORK, April 16 (AP)—The stock market was firm only in spots today and, during the greater part of the session, the trading pace was the slowest in several weeks.

A few specialties moved up 1 to 2 points on favorable company statements, but steels, rails, motors and utilities were unable to climb out of a slim groove.

Among the gainers were Case, Johns-Manville, Indian Refining, American Smelting, American Chain, Columbian Carbon, Corn Products, Standard Oils of Indiana and New Jersey, Sears Roebuck, Kennecott and Anaconda.

Losers of a point or more included U. S. Industrial Alcohol, Allied Chemical and du Pont.

### Await European News

The late tone was irregular. Transfers approximated 1,300,000 shares.

At Chicago wheat was unchanged to off 1¼ cents a bushel and corn was ⅝ lower to up ¼.

U. S. Government securities again moved higher in the bond department. Commodity trends were mixed. Foreign currencies were narrow.

Although domestic industrial progress still held the market spotlight, foreign developments were not reassuring and brokerage commentators noted the disinclination of many of their customers to get far out on a buying limb pending better news from Europe.

### Federal Issues Strong

U. S. Government issues gave the bond market a little color today by pushing up to new high levels for the current advance.

Corporate liens developed no outstanding feature during the early trading, but virtually all groups were steady.

Investment support in the federal section accounted for early gains ranging from 1-32d to 7-32ds of a point. Treasury 3¼s, 1946, led the upward move. In the guaranteed department the best action was contributed by Federal Farm Mortgage 3s and Home Owners Loan Corp. 3s.

In light trading junior rail liens moved unevenly, though price changes either way were narrow. Loans of Baltimore & Ohio, Chesapeake & Ohio, New York Central, Illinois Central and Great Northern were traded at fractionally higher values. Those of Nickel Plate, Southern Railway, Missouri Pacific and St. Paul slid off a little.

Utility and industrial classifications showed similarly narrow movements, with gains predominating.

In the bond section of the curb exchange interest was aroused by a 10-point jump in Western Newspaper Union 6s of 1944. On fair volume this bond moved up to 65 from a previous final of 46. The move followed the company's announcement that full interest would be paid on the company's funded obligations.

Foreign issues were dull, with prices generally steady.

## Borden Co. Head Expects Dividends to Be Covered

NEW YORK, April 16 (AP)—Arthur Milburn, president of the Borden Company, told stockholders at the annual meeting today that the management is expecting "better than complete coverage of annual dividend requirements this year."

The company's record of the first quarter exceeded expectations, he said, pointing out that sales of ice cream, fluid milk and cheeses increased over the corresponding period of 1935.

## Foreign Markets

*By the Associated Press*

London—The stock market opened with a cheerful tone today. Good support was given gilt-edged securities, industrials, transatlantic shares and oils, especially Mexican Eagle. Profit-taking caused some recessions later and the closing tone was irregular.

Paris—International shares and bank stocks held steady in today's Bourse. Metals improved, and rentes, except the 4½ per cent issue, rose fractionally. The close was steady.

Liverpool — Wheat futures were higher on small Black Sea and Argentine weekly exports and the improved mill buying of Manitoba and Australian wheat. Prices eased partially on realizing at the close. Cotton, which advanced on continental and Manchester buying, met some selling on reports of showers in the Southwest. The market closed 3 to 5 points higher.

## Chicago Board

(Reported by Thomson & McKinnon, Boston)

| | Wheat Open | High | Low | Last | Net Chg. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| May | .98¼ | .99 | .97⅞ | .97⅞ | —⅛ |
| July | .90½ | .90½ | .89 | .89¼ | —.01⅛ |
| Sept. | .88¾ | .88¾ | .87½ | .87⅝ | —.01 |
| | Corn | | | | |
| May | .60⅞ | .61½ | .60¾ | .61 | — ⅛ |
| July | .60⅞ | .61 | .60⅜ | .60½ | — ⅜ |
| Sept. | .60 | .60 | .59⅜ | .59⅜ | — ⅜ |
| | Oats | | | | |
| May | .26¾ | .26¾ | .26⅝ | .26¾ | —⅛ |
| July | .26⅞ | .27⅛ | .26⅞ | .27⅛ | — ⅛ |
| | Rye | | | | |
| May | .53¾ | .53⅞ | .53 | .53⅛ | — ⅝ |
| July | .54⅛ | .54⅜ | .53⅛ | .53½ | — ⅜ |
| Sept. | .54¾ | .54⅞ | .54 | .54⅛ | — ¾ |
| | Winnipeg Wheat | | | | Net |
| | High | | Low | Last | Chg |
| May | .81⅞ | | .81⅜ | .81½ | —⅜ |
| July | .83 | | .82⅜ | .82½ | —⅜ |
| October | .83⅞ | | .83⅜ | .83½ | —⅜ |

### Wool Top Futures

(Reported by Thomson & McKinnon, Boston)

| | Open | High | Low | Last |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| January | 95.5b | .. | .. | 96.0b |
| April | 97.0b | 96.5 | 96.5 | 96.5 |
| June | 95.5b | 96.0 | 96.0 | 96.0 |
| July | 95.5b | 96.3 | 96.3 | 96.3 |
| September | 95.5b | .. | .. | 95.8b |
| December | 95.5b | .. | .. | 96.0b |

Tone at close 104½, off 1 cent.
b—Bid.

### Hide Futures

| | Open | High | Low | Last | Chg |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| June | 11.80 | 11.80 | 11.80 | 11.80 | —.12 |
| September | 12.15 | 12.15 | 12.15 | 12.15 | —.10 |

### Anchor Cap Net 96c Share

Anchor Cap Corporation and subsidiaries report for 1935 net income of $528,925 equal to 96 cents a share on 273,698 common shares, against $527,283, or $1.19 a share on 244,371 common shares, in 1934.

## Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

| 1936 High | 1936 Low | Stock and Div. in $ | High | Low | Last Apr.16 | Last Apr.15 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 74⅞ | 68 | Acme Steel (2½†) | 70¾ | 70¾ | 70¾ | 70 |
| 13⅛ | 10⅞ | Adams Expess (.10b) | 13⅛ | 12⅞ | 12⅞ | 13 |
| 35¾ | 25½ | *Adams Millis (1) | 25¾ | 25¾ | 25¾ | 26⅛ |
| 28 | 22⅛ | Addressograph (.60) | 26⅛ | 26 | 26⅛ | 26 |
| 9 | 7⅜ | Affiliated Prod (.60) | 8 | 7⅞ | 8 | 7¾ |
| 194 | 168½ | Air Reduction (3†) | 191 | 189½ | 189½ | 191 |
| 6⅛ | 2 | Airway Elec App | 5 | 4⅞ | 4⅞ | 5 |
| 17⅜ | 14 | Alaska Juneau (.80¶) | 14¼ | 14 | 14 | 14 |
| 4⅝ | 2¾ | Alleghany Corp (h) | 3¼ | 3⅛ | 3¼ | 3⅛ |
| 30¾ | 12⅝ | Allegh pf ww xx (h) | 24¼ | 23¼ | 24¼ | 23¼ |
| 29½ | 12½ | Alleghany pf xw (h) | 23 | 23 | 23 | .. |
| 38¼ | 30½ | Allegheny Steel (1) | 34 | 33 | 33 | 33 |
| 208 | 157 | Allied Chem (6) | 199 | 197 | 197 | 200 |
| 28⅜ | 23½ | Allied Mills (1) | 27⅝ | 26½ | 27 | 26 |
| 9¼ | 6¾ | Allied Stores | 8⅜ | 8⅛ | 8⅛ | 8¼ |
| 74¼ | 69 | Allied Stores pf (5) | 71⅜ | 71⅛ | 71⅛ | 71⅜ |
| 50½ | 35⅜ | Allis Chalmers | 49⅜ | 48½ | 48½ | 48⅛ |
| 28½ | 20½ | Alpha Port Cem (1) | 25⅜ | 25¼ | 25⅜ | 26 |
| 5⅝ | 3½ | Amal Leather | 3¾ | 3¾ | 3¾ | 3½ |
| 125½ | 75 | Amerada (2) | 108 | 107¼ | 107¾ | 109 |
| 63¼ | 52 | Am Ag Ch Del (3) | 55¼ | 51⅛ | 51⅛ | .. |
| 55½ | 42½ | Am Bank Note (½b) | 52¼ | 51 | 51 | 51⅝ |
| 72 | 65 | Am Bank Note pf (3) | 70 | 69 | 69 | 69 |
| 50⅞ | 42½ | Am Brake S&F ((1.20) | 47⅛ | 47⅜ | 47⅜ | 48½ |
| 132½ | 123½ | Am Brake S&F pf (7) | 126¼ | 126¼ | 126¼ | 126 |
| 134½ | 115⅜ | Am Can (4†) | 126 | 124 | 125 | 124½ |
| 166½ | 163 | Am Can pf (7) | 165 | 165 | 165 | 165 |
| 73¼ | 62 | Am Car & F pf | 64¾ | 64¾ | 64¾ | 65 |
| 41 | 32¾ | Am Car&Fdry | 37¼ | 36¼ | 36⅜ | 37 |
| 125 | 114¾ | Am Chain pf (5¼) | 124¾ | 124⅛ | 124⅜ | .. |
| 56½ | 31 | Am Chain | 58¾ | 56 | 56½ | 56 |
| 95½ | 88 | Amm Chicle(3) | 90 | 90 | 90 | 91 |
| 13¾ | 8½ | Amm Colortype | 11½ | 11 | 11 | 11⅜ |
| 32⅜ | 27 | Am Com Alcohol | 27¾ | 27¾ | 27¾ | 28 |
| 24⅞ | 16¼ | Am Crystal Sugar | 24 | 23½ | 23¾ | 22½ |
| 95 | 89 | Am Crys Sug 1pf (6) | 90¼ | 90 | 90 | .. |
| 3⅜ | ⅜ | Am Encaustic T (h) Old | ⅞ | ⅞ | ⅞ | ¾ |
| 9¾ | 7 | Am & Foo Pow | 8⅛ | 8¼ | 8¼ | 8⅜ |
| 43 | 29¾ | Am & For Pow pf | 38⅛ | 37 | 37 | 37¾ |
| 18½ | 12¼ | Am & For Pw 2pf | 16¾ | 16½ | 16½ | 16½ |
| 18¼ | 13 | Am Hawaiian (1) | 16¾ | 16¾ | 16¾ | 17⅜ |
| 8⅝ | 5¾ | Am Hide & L | 7¼ | 6⅞ | 6⅞ | 7¼ |
| 46 | 38½ | Am Hide & L pf (3) | 39¼ | 39¼ | 39¼ | 39½ |
| 41½ | 37 | Am Home Pr (2.40) | 40⅛ | 39¾ | 39¾ | 39¾ |
| 4⅝ | 3 | Am Ice | 3¾ | 3⅝ | 3⅝ | 3⅝ |
| 24 | 17½ | Am Ice pf (2) | 18⅞ | 18½ | 18½ | 19 |
| 13¾ | 10⅜ | Am International | 12⅝ | 12½ | 12½ | 12⅝ |
| 36¼ | 25½ | Am Locomotive | 29 | 28 | 28 | 29 |
| 95½ | 73¼ | Am Loco pf | 80½ | 80½ | 80½ | .. |
| 29⅞ | 23½ | Am Mach & Fy (.80) | 24 | 23⅝ | 23⅝ | 23⅝ |
| 15 | 10¼ | Am Mach & Met | 12¼ | 12 | 12 | 12¼ |
| 35⅞ | 27⅜ | Am Metal | 33½ | 32⅝ | 32⅝ | 33 |
| 133 | 129 | Am Metal 6% (4g) | 129 | 129 | 129 | .. |
| 13½ | 7½ | Am Power & Lt | 12¼ | 11⅝ | 11¾ | 12¼ |
| 52⅞ | 36⅝ | Am P&L 5% pf (1¼) | 48⅞ | 47½ | 47½ | 48⅝ |
| 60⅞ | 43 | Am P&L 6% pf (1½) | 57⅛ | 57 | 57 | 57½ |
| 27⅜ | 20¼ | Am Radiator | 23⅜ | 23 | 23⅛ | 23⅜ |
| 34 | 28⅛ | Am Rolling Mill (1.20) | 29½ | 29½ | 29⅜ | 29½ |
| 116½ | 89⅜ | Am Safety Razo" (6) | 105½ | 103½ | 103½ | 105 |
| 33¼ | 25⅜ | Am Shipbuilding (2) | 31¼ | 31¼ | 31¼ | 31¾ |
| 91⅝ | 56¾ | Am Smelt & Ref (.80b) | 83¼ | 78½ | 78½ | 82¼ |
| 152¾ | 136½ | Am Smelt & R pf (7) | 145 | 145 | 145 | 145 |
| 108 | 104 | Am Sm&R 6% pf (6) | 106¾ | 105⅞ | 105⅞ | 106½ |
| 73½ | 57½ | Am Snuff (3†) | 61¼ | 61¼ | 61¼ | 61½ |
| 33⅜ | 23¾ | Am Steel Fdries | 29¼ | 28½ | 28⅞ | 28⅝ |
| 36 | 29¾ | Am Stores (2) | 30⅛ | 30 | 30⅛ | 30½ |
| 61⅛ | 51½ | Am Sugar Ref (2) | 53¼ | 53¼ | 53⅜ | 53⅜ |
| 178 | 155¾ | Am Tel & Tel (9) | 167 | 166 | 167 | 166 |
| 102½ | 87 | Am Tobacco (5) | 90¾ | 90½ | 90½ | .. |
| 104 | 88½ | Am Tobacco B (5) | 92¼ | 91¾ | 91¾ | 92 |
| 150 | 136 | Am Tobacco pf (6) | 144 | 144 | 144 | 142 |
| 25¼ | 20½ | Am Wat W & E | 24¼ | 23½ | 23¾ | 24⅛ |
| 11½ | 9⅛ | Am Woolen | 10⅛ | 9¾ | 9¾ | 10 |
| 70¾ | 60 | Am Woolen pf (1) | 63¾ | 62½ | 62⅜ | 64⅝ |
| 2 | ⅞ | Am Writ Pap (h) | 1 | ⅞ | ⅞ | 1 |
| 10 | 5 | Am Wr P pf (h) | 5⅝ | 5½ | 5½ | 5½ |
| 7¾ | 4 | Am Zinc Lead&S | 4⅞ | 4⅜ | 4⅜ | 4½ |
| 73* | 44 | Am Zinc L&S pf | 55 | 55 | 55 | .. |
| 31 | 28¼ | Am Zinc pf pf | 31 | 31 | 31 | .. |
| 39½ | 28 | Anaconda Cop (¼b) | 39¾ | 38⅝ | 39 | 39½ |
| 46 | 35 | Anaconda Wire (b) | 44½ | 44½ | 44½ | 44½ |
| 26¾ | 15½ | Anchor Cap (.60) | 23⅜ | 22½ | 22½ | 23½ |
| 111 | 104¾ | Anchor Cap pf (6½) | 109 | 108½ | 109 | 108 |
| 50 | 39¾ | Archer Daniels (1¶) | 41 | 41 | 41 | .. |
| 7⅞ | 4¾ | Armour Ill | 6 | 5⅝ | 5⅝ | 5⅞ |
| 84 | 66¼ | Armour Ill pr pf (6) | 76½ | 75 | 75 | 76 |
| 62⅜ | 47¼ | Armstrong Cork (1½¶) | 60¼ | 59½ | 59½ | 60 |
| 15 | 7½ | Arnold Constable (½) | 11½ | 11⅜ | 11½ | 11¼ |
| 22⅛ | 8½ | Artloom Corp | 19 | 19 | 19 | 19 |
| 17¾ | 13½ | Asso Dry Goods | 16⅜ | 16¼ | 16⅜ | 16⅜ |
| 51 | 42 | Asso Oil (1¼) | 42 | 42 | 42 | 42 |
| 86⅝ | 59 | Atchison T&SF (2e) | 84¼ | 82 | 82¼ | 83¼ |
| 104⅜ | 90¾ | Atchison pf (5) | 103⅞ | 103⅞ | 103⅞ | 103¾ |
| 35¾ | 27 | Atl Coast Line | 78⅝ | 78¼ | 78½ | 78⅝ |
| ¾ | ⅜ | Atl Refining Rts | 15-32 | 13-32 | 13-32 | 14-32 |
| 35½ | 27½ | Atl Refining (1) | | 32½ | 31¾ | 32½ |
| 125½ | 112 | Atlas Powder pf (6) | | 125¼ | 125¼ | .. |
| 30⅛ | 18¼ | Atlas Tack .75) | | 23½ | 23½ | 23½ |
| 54¼ | 40⅛ | Auburn Auto | | 46 | 46½ | 45½ |
| 10¼ | 7½ | Austin Nichols | | 8 | 8 | 8 |
| 46½ | 38½ | Austin Nichols A (2) | | 39 | 39 | 40 |
| 7¾ | 4⅝ | Aviation Corp Del | | 6½ | 6¼ | 6½ |
| | | —B— | | | | |
| 6⅞ | 3 | Baldwin Loco (h) | | 3⅞ | 3⅝ | 3⅝ |
| 54½ | 37½ | Baldwin L pf (h) | | 40 | 39 | 39 |
| 21¼ | 16¼ | Balt & Ohio | | 28¼ | 27¼ | 28¼ |
| 49¼ | 41⅞ | Bangor & Aroos (2½) | | 44 | 43½ | 44 |
| 117½ | 112¾ | Bangor & Ar pf (7) | | 115 | 114⅝ | 114⅜ |
| 20¾ | 13¼ | Barker Bros | | 17¼ | 17¼ | 17¼ |
| 102 | 82¼ | Barker Bros pf | | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| 20 | 14⅛ | Barnsdall A (.60¶) | | 18¾ | 18⅛ | 18⅜ |
| 76½ | 63½ | Bayuk Cigar (¾) | | 70 | 70 | 70 |
| 26 | 18 | Beatrice Cream (⅝e) | | 23¼ | 22 | 22½ |
| 90½ | 85 | Beech-Nut Pack (3½) | | 88 | 88 | 88 |
| 16¼ | 13½ | Belding Hem (1) | | 14¼ | 14⅛ | 14¼ |
| 31¾ | 21⅝ | Bendix Aviation (1e) | | 31¾ | 30⅝ | 31 |
| 24¾ | 20 | Beneficial Ind Ln (1½†) | | 22½ | 21⅞ | 22½ |
| 63⅜ | 52½ | Beth Steel | | 61¾ | 59¾ | 60¼ |
| 19 | 16⅞ | Beth Steel 5% pf | | 17 | 17 | 17⅜ |
| 120¼ | 112 | Beth Steel 7% pf | | 118 | 118 | 118¼ |
| 48 | 23 | Bigelow Sanford (¼) | | 45½ | 45½ | 45½ |
| 20¼ | 15¼ | Blaw Knox (.10b) | | 18½ | 18 | 18 |
| 21⅜ | 19½ | Bloomingdale (.40) | | 19¼ | 19¼ | 19¼ |
| 26½ | 20½ | Boeing Airplane | | 21⅛ | 20⅜ | 20⅝ |
| 63½ | 52 | Bohn Alum & Br (3) | | 54¼ | 53½ | 53½ |
| 45 | 39¾ | Bon Ami (2½) | | 41¼ | 41¼ | 41½ |
| 30¼ | 25⅝ | Borden (1.69) | | 27⅞ | 27⅝ | 27¾ |
| 83½ | 64 | Borg Warner (3) | | 78¼ | 76¾ | 77 |
| 11½ | 7¾ | Boston & Maine | | 8 | 7⅞ | 7⅞ |
| 18⅞ | 15½ | Bridgeport Brass (.40) | | 16¾ | 16¼ | 16¼ |
| 64⅞ | 51½ | Briggs Mfg (2†) | | 55¼ | 53⅛ | 53⅜ |
| 69 | 48 | Briggs & Strat (3) | | 60 | 58⅞ | 59⅞ |
| 48½ | 41 | Bristol Myers (2¶) | | 46 | 46 | 46 |
| 50½ | 40¼ | Brooklyn Man T (3) | | 49¼ | 48⅛ | 48¼ |
| 11⅝ | 9⅞ | Brooklyn Queens | | 9⅞ | 9¼ | 9¼ |
| 51½ | 33½ | Brooklyn Q pf (3q) | | 43½ | 42½ | 43½ |
| 56½ | 50 | Brooklyn Un Gas (3) | | 50½ | 50½ | 50½ |
| 65⅝ | 57½ | Brown Shoe (3 | | 57¾ | 57 | 57¾ |
| 13 | 8⅞ | Brunswick Balke | | 10½ | 10 | 10 |
| 14¼ | 8⅞ | Bucyrus Erie | | 12½ | 12 | 12 |
| 2¾ | 2⅛ | Budd Mfg rts 1 pd | | 2¾ | 2½ | 2½ |
| 15 | 9⅛ | Budd Mfg | | 14⅛ | 13⅜ | 13⅝ |
| 114 | 85 | Budd Mfg pf | | 105 | 105 | 105 |
| 14 | 10½ | Budd Wheel | | 11⅞ | 10⅞ | 11½ |
| 31⅛ | 22¾ | Bullard | | 26¾ | 26¼ | 26¼ |
| 23 | 11½ | Bulova Watch | | 21¾ | 21¾ | 21¾ |
| 33¼ | 25⅝ | Burroughs Add (.60¶) | | 28⅛ | 28¾ | 28¾ |
| 9 | 2½ | Bush Term (h) | | 6⅞ | 6⅞ | 6⅞ |
| 24⅞ | 16½ | Bush T Bldgs pf ct | | 19½ | 18¾ | 18⅝ |
| 6⅝ | 2⅝ | Butte Cop & Zinc | | 6 | 5¾ | 5¾ |
| 25¼ | 19⅞ | Byers | | 21¾ | 21¼ | 21¼ |
| 74 | 64 | Byers pf | | 65⅝ | 65½ | 65½ |
| 25¾ | 23 | Byron Jackson (1) | | 25¼ | 24⅞ | 24⅞ |
| | | —C— | | | | |
| 37⅝ | 32¼ | Calif Packing (1½) | | 32⅝ | 32⅛ | 32⅜ |
| 17⅝ | ⅝ | Callahan Z & L | | 1⅜ | 1¼ | 1¼ |
| 14 | 6 | Calumet & Hecla (¼b) | | 13½ | 12⅝ | 12⅝ |
| 40¼ | 30 | Campbell Wy&C (1¶) | | 36¾ | 35⅝ | 35⅝ |
| 16½ | 13 | Canada Dry | | 13¾ | 13 | 13 |
| 16 | 10⅞ | Canadian Pacific | | 12⅞ | 12⅜ | 12¾ |
| 50 | 45¾ | Capital Admn pf (3) | | 50 | 50 | 50 |
| 9¾ | 7¾ | Carriers & Gen (.20) | | 8½ | 8¼ | 8¼ |
| 172 | 92½ | Case Thresh | | 172¾ | 169 | 169 |
| 141 | 116 | Case Thresh pf (7) | | 140 | 140 | 140 |
| 79 | 54¾ | Caterpillar Trac (2) | | 78 | 77½ | 77½ |
| 123¼ | 26½ | Celanese Corp (½b) | | 27¼ | 27 | 27 |
| 31½ | 19¼ | Celotex Co | | 27¼ | 26¾ | 26¾ |
| 71¼ | 58 | Celottx Co pf | | 62 | 61 | 61 |
| 35¼ | 25¾ | Central Aguirre (1½¶) | | 33¾ | 33 | 33¾ |
| 58 | 47¾ | Cerro de Pasco (4) | | 56¾ | 55¼ | 55¼ |
| 19¼ | 13⅜ | Certain-Teed | | 17¾ | 17½ | 17⅞ |
| 99½ | 80½ | Certain-Teed pf | | 96½ | 96½ | 96½ |
| 65 | 22¼ | Checker Cab Mfg | | 68⅜ | 65⅜ | 68⅞ |
| 74½ | 59 | Chesapeake Corp (3) | | 66½ | 66 | 66 |
| 61 | 51 | Ches & Ohio (2.80) | | 58½ | 57⅞ | 57⅝ |
| 2⅝ | 1½ | Chi & Gt West (h) | | 1¾ | 1¾ | 1¾ |
| 8⅛ | 4 | Chi & Gt W pf (h) | | 6 | 6 | 6 |
| 2⅞ | 1¾ | Chi Mil & St P (h) | | 2¼ | 2⅛ | 2¼ |
| 5⅞ | 3 | Chi Mil & St P pf (h) | | 4 | 4 | 4¼ |
| 4⅞ | 3⅛ | Chi & N'western (h) | | 3¾ | 3⅝ | 3⅝ |
| 20½ | 16 | Chi Pneu Tool | | 16¼ | 15⅝ | 15⅝ |
| 58 | 51¼ | Chi Pneu T pf | | 52½ | 50½ | 50½ |
| 3 | 1⅝ | Chi Rk I & P (h) | | 2¼ | 2 | 2 |
| 7⅞ | 3⅝ | Chi R&P 6% (h) | | 4¾ | 4¾ | 4¾ |
| 8 | 4⅛ | Chi R&P 7% (h) | | 5 | 4½ | 4½ |
| 31¾ | 19⅜ | Chi Yellow Cab (1) | | 31¼ | 30 | 31¼ |
| 30¼ | 25½ | Chickasha Cot O (2) | | 26¼ | 26¼ | 26¼ |
| 11⅜ | 7 | Childs Company | | 9 | 8¾ | 8¾ |
| 103⅞ | 85½ | Chrysler (4) | | 101½ | 100 | 100¼ |
| 19⅞ | 15¼ | City Ice & Fuel (2) | | 18½ | 17⅞ | 17⅞ |
| 86½ | 72⅛ | City Ice & F pf (6½) | | 83 | 83 | 83 |
| 7⅝ | 4¾ | City Stores | | 6½ | 6½ | 6½ |
| 46⅛ | 23¾ | Clark Equipment (.80) | | 41⅞ | 39½ | 40 |
| 46 | 38 | Cleve Graph Br (1¶) | | 37¾ | 37¾ | 37¾ |
| 70½ | 53 | Clueett Peabody (1) | | 56 | 56 | 56 |
| 20½ | 17¼ | Colgate-Palm-P (½) | | 17¾ | 17½ | 17¾ |
| 51⅜ | 42 | Collins & Aikman (½b) | | 51 | 48⅝ | 48½ |
| 112 | 107¼ | Collins & A pf (7) | | 112 | 112 | 112 |
| 24⅜ | 8¼ | Colonial Bea Oil | | 21⅞ | 21¼ | 21¼ |
| 36 | 16 | Colo & So 2pf | | 30 | 30 | 30 |
| 21⅝ | 14 | Columbia Gas (.20b) | | 20⅜ | 19⅜ | 19¾ |
| 102 | 90½ | Columbia) G pf A (6) | | 102 | 101⅞ | 101⅞ |
| 93 | 80¾ | Columbia G pf B (5) | | 92 | 91½ | 92⅜ |
| 46½ | 35 | Columbia Pic vtc (1¶) | | 39 | 38 | 38¾ |
| 51¼ | 44½ | Columbia P pf (2¾) | | 46 | 46 | 46 |
| 134 | 94 | Columbian C vtc (4¶) | | 127⅞ | 126½ | 126½ |
| 56½ | 44 | Comm Credit (2½) | | 57¾ | 56¼ | 57 |
| 114½ | 110 | Comm Credit pf (5½) | | 114¾ | 114¾ | 114¾ |
| 75 | 55 | Comm Inv Tr (3¶) | | 72¾ | 71½ | 72⅛ |
| 104⅜ | 97 | Comm I Tr pf (4¼) | | 106 | 104¾ | 105 |
| 24⅝ | 19 | Comm Solvents (.60) | | 19⅜ | 19 | 19⅛ |
| 5½ | 2⅞ | Comwlth & So | | 3 | 3¼ | 3¼ |
| 12¼ | 8⅜ | Conde Nast Pub | | 9 | 8⅞ | 8⅞ |
| 44½ | 35½ | Congoleum Nairn (1.60) | | 38¾ | 38 | 38 |
| 23 | 20 | Conn Ry & Lt | | 13½ | 13⅛ | 13⅛ |
| 33½ | 23 | Conn Ry & Lt pf | | 23½ | 23½ | 23⅜ |
| 85 | 72¼ | Consol Cig ppf ww (6½) | | 82 | 82 | 82 |
| 7¼ | 5¼ | Consol Film Ind | | 5½ | 5⅛ | 5⅛ |
| 20¼ | 17 | Consol Film I pf (½g) | | 17 | 17 | 17 |
| 28⅝ | 20⅝ | Consol Ed N Y (1) | | 33¾ | 32¾ | 33 |
| 108½ | 102 | Consol Ed pf (5) | | 105¾ | 105¼ | 105¼ |
| 6⅛ | 4⅝ | Consol Laundries | | 5 | 5 | 5 |
| 15¼ | 11⅞ | Consol Oil (¼b) | | 14 | 13¾ | 14 |
| 1⅝ | ¾ | Consol Textile (h) | | ⅞ | ¾ | ¾ |
| 26¼ | 19¾ | Container n | | 22 | 21¾ | 21¾ |
| 19⅛ | 10⅝ | Cont Baking A | | 16 | 16 | 16 |
| 2¾ | 1⅝ | Cont Baking B | | 2½ | 2 | 2 |
| 77¾ | 67¼ | Cont Baking pf (4) | | 70¼ | 70 | 70¼ |
| 87¼ | 73⅛ | Cont Can (3) | | 78¾ | 78⅛ | 78½ |
| 24⅜ | 18 | Cont Dia Fibre (½b) | | 19¾ | 18⅞ | 18⅞ |
| 4 | 2¼ | Cont Motors | | 3 | 3 | 3½ |
| 46 | 39¾ | Cont Insurance (1.20¶) | | 42 | 41 | 41¾ |
| 38½ | 32⅛ | Cont Oil (1) | | 35 | 34¼ | 34½ |
| 46 | 41¾ | Cont Steel (½b) | | 43 | 42 | 42 |
| 69 | 60 | Corn Exchange (3) | | 63¼ | 63 | 63 |
| 78½ | 68½ | Corn Products (3) | | 77⅛ | 75¾ | 76 |
| 7⅜ | 4¾ | Coty | | 5⅜ | 5⅛ | 5⅛ |
| 37⅜ | 35 | Cream of Wheat (2) | | 35 | 35 | 35 |
| 25⅝ | 15½ | Crosley Radio (¼e) | | 25¼ | 24 | 24⅜ |
| 63¾ | 43⅜ | Crown Cork & S (1) | | 62⅞ | 60¾ | 61 |
| 105 | 102 | Crown W Pap 1pf (3g) | | 102 | 102 | 102 |
| 10⅜ | 7⅜ | Crown Zeller vtc | | 9 | 8⅛ | 9 |
| 41 | 35 | Crucible Steel | | 37 | 36 | 36 |
| 2⅞ | 1½ | Cuba Co | | 1¾ | 1¾ | 1¾ |
| 18½ | 11 | Cuba Ry pf | | 12¼ | 12½ | 12½ |
| 14¼ | 6¼ | Cuban Am Sug | | 11¾ | 10⅞ | 11⅛ |
| 102 | 63½ | Cuban Am Sug pf | | 98½ | 95 | 96⅜ |
| 44½ | 38⅝ | Cudahy Packing (2½) | | 39 | 39 | 39 |
| 24¼ | 18⅝ | Curtis Publishing | | 23 | 22½ | 22⅞ |
| 104 | 99½ | Curtis Pub pf (7) | | 104 | 103½ | 103¾ |
| 9¼ | 6 | Curtiss-Wright | | 7 | 6⅝ | 6⅞ |
| 21⅛ | 10½ | Curtiss-Wright A | | 17⅜ | 16¾ | 17 |
| 65 | 43¼ | Cutler Hammer (¼b) | | 58½ | 58⅛ | 58⅛ |
| | | —D— | | | | |
| 89¼ | 52 | Deere & Co | | 84¾ | 84 | 84 |
| 31 | 27 | Dere & Co pf (.35g) | | 29½ | 29⅜ | 29½ |
| 26 | 22 | Deisel W G (.50¶) | | 23⅝ | 23½ | 23⅝ |
| 52 | 36¾ | Del & Hudson | | 48 | 46½ | 46⅝ |
| 23½ | 15¾ | Del Lack & W | | 19¾ | 19⅜ | 19½ |
| 153 | 128¾ | Detroit Edison (4) | | 147 | 147 | 147 |
| 10 | 6 | Detroit & Mack | | 6 | 6 | 6 |
| 40½ | 36 | Diamond Match (1½†) | | 36 | 36 | 36 |
| 42 | 38 | Diamond M pf (1½†) | | 40 | 40 | 40 |
| 34¾ | 22½ | Distillers Cp Seag | | 23½ | 22⅞ | 22⅞ |
| 52¾ | 41½ | Dome Mines (2†) | | 45½ | 44¾ | 44¾ |
| 11⅞ | 8⅝ | Dominion Stores | | 8¾ | 8¾ | 8¾ |
| 75¾ | 50⅜ | Douglas | | 66⅜ | 60¾ | 63¼ |
| 8¼ | 6 | Dunhill Inter | | 6½ | 6 | 6¼ |
| 155 | 138 | du Pont de Nem (3.60) | | 150 | 150 | 149½ |
| 133½ | 129 | du Pont deb (6) | | 130 | 130 | 130 |
| 116¾ | 112 | Duquesne Lt pf (5) | | 114¾ | 114¾ | 114¾ |
| | | —E— | | | | |
| 9⅞ | 7¼ | Eastern Rll Mill | | 8 | 8⅛ | 8⅛ |
| 170½ | 156½ | Eastman Kodak (5†) | | 168¾ | 165½ | 165½ |
| 37 | 28½ | Eaton Mfg (2) | | 35⅞ | 35 | 35 |
| 9¼ | 6⅜ | Eitingon Schild | | 6⅜ | 6¼ | 6¼ |
| 44⅜ | 36½ | Elec Auto-Lite (1.20) | | 40 | 39¼ | 39¼ |
| 114 | 110¼ | Elec Auto-L pf (7) | | 111¼ | 111⅛ | 111⅛ |
| 17⅜ | 12¼ | Elec Boat | | 12⅞ | 12½ | 12½ |
| 16⅜ | 6¾ | Elec Pow & Lt | | 15½ | 14¾ | 15 |
| 64⅜ | 29½ | El Pw & L 6% pf | | 59 | 58⅛ | 58½ |
| 27¾ | 13¾ | Elec Pow & L pf | | 24¾ | 24 | 24 |
| 55½ | 48⅜ | Elec Sto Battery (2¶) | | 49½ | 49 | 49 |
| ⅞ | ⅞ | Elk Horn Coal (h) | | ⅞ | ⅞ | ⅞ |
| 3⅞ | 1½ | Elk Horn Coal pf (h) | | 2¼ | 2¼ | 2¼ |
| 15 | 7½ | Engineers Pub S | | 14¾ | 14⅜ | 14⅜ |
| 75 | 48 | Engineers P S ww | | 75 | 75 | 75 |
| 7⅝ | 5½ | Equitable Off Bldg | | 6 | 6 | 6 |
| 14⅜ | 11½ | Erie R R | | 14¾ | 14⅛ | 14½ |
| 27¾ | 16⅜ | Erie R R 1pf | | 22½ | 22 | 22 |
| 15½ | 12 | Eureka Vacuum (.80) | | 14¼ | 14¼ | 14¼ |
| 40⅞ | 31¼ | Evans Products (1) | | 34⅜ | 33½ | 33⅝ |
| 8¼ | 4⅝ | Exchange Buffet | | 6½ | 6¼ | 6¼ |
| | | —F— | | | | |
| 53¼ | 2¾ | Fairbanks Co | | 3½ | 3¼ | 3½ |
| 18½ | 11½ | Fairbanks pf | | 13½ | 13 | 13½ |
| 53⅜ | 34¾ | Fairbanks Morse | | 51 | 49½ | 49½ |
| 155 | 122½ | Fairbanks M 6% pf (b) | | 151 | 151 | 151 |
| 41½ | 31⅜ | Fajardo Sug | | 38 | 37½ | 37½ |
| 25 | 19½ | Fed Lt & Trac | | 22½ | 22½ | 22½ |
| 12¼ | 7⅜ | Fed Motor Tr (.10b) | | 11 | 10⅜ | 10⅜ |
| 4½ | 2½ | Fed Water Serv | | 3¼ | 3¼ | 3¼ |
| 25½ | 20½ | Fed'd Dept Stor (1) | | 23¾ | 23¾ | 23¾ |
| 49½ | 42 | Fidelity Ph F In (1.20¶) | | 42¾ | 42¾ | 42¾ |
| 33¾ | 24⅞ | Firestone T&R (1.20) | | 31¾ | 31¼ | 31¼ |
| 44¾ | 31¾ | First Nat Stores (2½) | | 44¾ | 44¾ | 44¼ |
| 11⅝ | 4½ | Follansbee B (h) | | 7¾ | 7¾ | 7¾ |
| 38¾ | 27 | Foster-Wheeler | | 34¾ | 34 | 34 |
| 38 | 32½ | Fourth Nat Inv (¾b) | | 34⅜ | 34½ | 34½ |
| 35⅝ | 28½ | Freeport Texas (1) | | 31½ | 30½ | 30½ |
| 100 | 100 | Freeport Tex pf (6) | | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| 75 | 47⅜ | Fuller pr pf | | 70 | 69 | 70 |
| 53½ | 35 | Fuller 2pf | | 40 | 40 | 40 |
| | | —G— | | | | |
| 6½ | 3¾ | Gabriel Snub A | | 6 | 5⅞ | 5⅞ |
| 18½ | 12 | Gamewell | | 15½ | 15 | 15 |
| 12½ | 10½ | Gen Am Inv | | 10¾ | 10⅝ | 10¾ |
| 63 | 47½ | Gen Am Trans (1¾) | | 48½ | 47⅝ | 47¾ |
| 34¼ | 22 | Gen Asphalt (¼e) | | 31⅞ | 31⅜ | 31⅝ |
| 1⅜ | ⅝ | Gen Am Trans rts | | ⅞ | ⅞ | ⅞ |
| 14⅝ | 

Business and Industry

# U.S. Funds Through Insurance and Mortgages Aid Real Estate

Commerce and Finance

## Pacific Telephone Issues $30,000,000 Refunding Bonds

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

NEW YORK, April 16—A banking syndicate headed by Morgan Stanley & Company is making a public offering of a $30,000,000 issue of Pacific Telephone and Telegraph Company refunding mortgage 3¼ per cent Series B bonds due on April 1, 1966. The bonds are priced at 101½ and accrued interest, to yield about 3.17 per cent to maturity.

Others in the underwriting group are Kuhn, Loeb & Co.; Kidder, Peabody & Co.; the Lee Higginson Corporation; the First Boston Corporation; Brown Harriman & Co., Inc.; Edward B. Smith & Co.; Blythe & Co., Inc.; Dean Witter & Co., and Harris, Hall & Co., Inc.

**Use of Proceeds**

Net proceeds from the sale of the bonds are estimated, after deducting expenses, at $29,643,500, and will be applied as follows:

(a) $23,890,000 toward retirement of that amount of refunding mortgage 5 per cent bonds, Series A, outstanding which the company will call for redemption on May 1, at 107½, requiring $25,681,750.

(b) $4,984,000 as a loan to the Southern California Telephone Company, a subsidiary, for use by that company toward retirement of its outstanding issue of $6,011,000 of first and refunding 5 per cent bonds, which will be called on May 1, at 105, requiring $6,311,550.

(c) Approximately $769,500 toward payment at maturity (May 15, 1936) of the outstanding issue of $2,299,900 first-mortgage 5 per cent bonds of the Home Telephone & Telegraph Company of Spokane.

The balance of the funds required to consummate these redemptions will be made available about as follows: $38,000 from cash assets of Pacific Telephone & Telegraph; $1,211,700 from cash assets of Southern California Telephone, and $4,100,000 from the proceeds of temporary borrowings by the Pacific company from the American Telephone & Telegraph Company, the parent company.

**Commissions**

Underwriting discounts or commissions amount to $600,000, or 2 per cent of the bonds offered, leaving gross proceeds of $29,850,000 to the company.

The new bonds will be redeemable at the option of the company, on any interest date, on at least 60 days' notice, as a whole or in part at 106 to and including April 1, 1941; thereafter to April 1, 1946, at 105; thereafter to April 1, 1951, at 104; thereafter to April 1, 1956, at 102½; thereafter to April 1, 1962, at 101, and thereafter to maturity at par.

There will be paid to a sinking fund agent, to be used in purchasing the series B bonds at not more than par, the sum of $200,000 on Oct. 1, 1936, and semi-annually thereafter, provided, however, that any unexpended balance in the fund on any semi-annual payment date is to be credited on account of the payment due on that date.

This is the first public financing by Pacific Telephone & Telegraph since 1922. The new bonds will be legal investment, in the opinion of counsel for the underwriters, for savings banks in the States of New York, California and Connecticut.

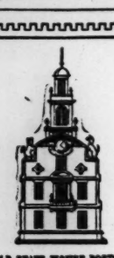
## Rural Retail Sales Up 9½ P. C. in March

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

WASHINGTON, April 16—There was in increase of about 9½ per cent in dollar volume of daily average sales of general merchandise in small towns and rural areas during March above the like period of 1935 and a 34 per cent rise above the volume in the like month of 1934. These changes were revealed by preliminary estimates of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, based on rural chain store and mail-order sales.

Sales for March increased about 18 per cent from February, or considerably more than the usual increase at this season of the year.

HINCKLEY & WOODS
INSURANCE
40 BROAD ST.
BOSTON
FIRE LIABILITY, AUTOMOBILE, BURGLARY AND EVERY DESCRIPTION OF INSURANCE AT LOWEST RATES
BUSINESS ESTABLISHED 1868



OLD STATE HOUSE BOSTON
Massachusetts Investors Trust
Established 1924
MASSACHUSETTS DISTRIBUTORS, INC.
General Distributors
85 Devonshire Street, Boston
LOS ANGELES
CHICAGO NEW YORK

## Government Liable for Billions Backing Real Estate Operations

*This is the second of two articles on the extent to which the Government has become tied up in the real estate situation throughout the nation.*

**By Harold M. Fleming**

*Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

NEW YORK, April 16—The results of this salad of building and mortgage legislation—President Roosevelt called it a "mess" at a recent press conference—are now becoming apparent, and have a direct bearing on the three legislative items in the same field before the current Congress.

In the first place they put the United States Treasury heavily into the building business, both by present investments and by the underwriting of potential losses in this and the next depression. It owns the equity in the Home Loan banks, the discount system for the building and loans. It also owns most of the equity in the Federal Savings and Loan Insurance Corporation, the guarantor of deposits with the building and loan societies. It owns the HOLC and is liable on the $3,000,000,000-odd of bonds that organization has put out to finance taking over of a corresponding amount of questionable home mortgages. Through ownership of the FHA it is to underwrite Title I "modernization" loans to the extent of $100,000,000, which puts it in the installment business, and Title II home mortgages on a very liberal basis. And it indirectly underwrites the mortgage market through its legal obligation via the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation to make good the losses of depositors in commercial banks that some time in the future may go broke on frozen real estate.

**Mortgage Agencies Expand**

In the second place, this kind of legislation, though emergency-inspired, tends to expand, except when checked by budgetary troubles. Creation of the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation led to creation of the Federal Savings and Loan Insurance Corporation. The loan authorization of the Home Owners' Loan Corporation was increased after initial passage, from $2,000,000,000 to $4,750,000,000. Requirement in the Emergency Banking Act of 1933 that the Federal Reserve banks rediscount "any sound paper" was made permanent in the Banking Act of 1935. A year after passage of the National Housing Act, the terms of Title I were expanded to permit the FHA to underwrite installment sales of household equipment. The terminal date on Title I loans was first Jan. 1, 1936, then extended to April 1, 1936, and now April 1, 1937.

This expansive nature of the legislation has a bearing on two of the current legislative items. Title I of the Housing Act was to expire on March 31. The installment business made possible by the 1935 amendment to this title had been so welcome to many retail lines that there was pressure to have it further amended to include many hitherto ineligible items.

The Administration realized that it must either yield to the blandishments of certain interests and get into the installment business even more handsomely or else yield to the wishes of the established installment credit firms and yet out altogether. It chose to get out. The amendment, now law, has terminated Title I insurance on non-attached household goods, and cut down the insurance on repairs and improvements which become a part of the property from 20 per cent to 10 per cent.

**Grows Like Snowball**

The snowball nature of such legislation is furthed exemplified in the Fletcher Bill for a federal mortgage discount bank. The Federal Home Loan Banks are now available as a discount agency for the building and loan societies. Temporarily pressed for cash, they can take mortgages to the FHLB and rediscount just as a commercial bank takes commercial paper or government securities to the Federal Reserve.

Another large category for mortgage buyers, the commercial banks, are substantially helped by the insurance operations of the FHA. About 70 per cent of the Title II insured mortgages made so far have been taken by commercial banks and trust companies and about 40 per cent by national banks. In a pinch the banks can rediscount these with the Federal Reserve, although it goes against principle, tradition, and banking standards.

But while recent legislation has therefore substantially increased the safety with which building and loan societies, and banks, can deal in mortgages, it has not correspondingly reinforced the operations of insurance companies, mortgage houses, and others. A three-cornered jealousy is already developing between the mortgage-dealing institutions loosely grouped about the Home Loan Banks, those operating with FHA, and those who through legal or technical obstructions are shut out of both. From the latter, by and large, comes the support for the movement for a national mortgage discount bank.

**Pay With Debentures**

Such banks have operated very successfully in Europe. They buy mortgages and pay for them with the proceeds of sales of their debentures to the public. Somewhat the same principle was used by the Home Owners' Loan Corporation, in so far as it sold bonds to the public and advanced cash to creditors in exchange for shaky mortgages. It was also used by the Federal Farm Mortgage Corporation.

The Federal Land Banks, established in 1916, used the same principle, with distinctly less success, having to be rescued by the U. S. Treasury in 1932. Such a mortgage discount bank for New York is proposed in a bill pending at Albany. The arrangement differs from the old mortgage guaranty business; the latter merely guaranteed mortgages, which were then more salable to the public; the former discount bank, on the other hand, buys the mortgages direct and sells only its own debentures, which are in effect a blanket mortgage on the whole portfolio of mortgages which the discount bank has collected.

At least three minor variations on this principle are now legally authorized or in actual operation. Title III of the National Housing Act authorize mutual mortgage associations to deal in Title II FHA home mortgages, but so far no such associations have been set up, although FHA authorities have been very keen about the idea.

**RFC-FHA Agreement**

Another variation on the mortgage discount principle is an agreement made February between the RFC Mortgage Corporation and the FHA by which the former agrees to purchase Title II insured mortgages from the original takers. The RFC as an emergency organization was expected to be out of business by now, but recent events such as Chairman Jesse Jones's offer to underwrite the Great Northern $100,000,000 financing, and the recent RFC-FHA agreement indicate that it is getting political oxygen.

Still a third sort of outlet or market, for FHA mortgages at least, appears to be opening. At least two firms have commenced buying such insured Title II mortgages from banks, etc., and selling them to the public. The private investor has the guarantee of the Government that if the mortgage is defaulted he will get a 3 per cent government bond.

Lastly, in addition to the competition between the Home Loan Bank system, the banks dealing in FHA-insured loans, and those outside both systems, there is conflict between these three groups and the low-cost-housing sponsors. The latter may not fit locally with FHA operations and must be carefully walled off from building operations for profit. The Wagner bill, appearing after an Administration deadlock of many months, seems to have avoided the more obvious difficulties.

## Imports of Tapioca, Sago Establish All-Time High

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

NEW YORK, April 16—Imports of duty free foreign starchy materials during January established an all-time monthly high for imports of this class, amounting to 34,000,000 pounds, according to the Corn Industries Research Foundation. The imported materials are identified as tapioca and sago, shipped chiefly from the Dutch East Indies and South America.

The value of the January imports is reported by the Commerce Department at $714,000, an average of about 2 cents per pound, which is below the cost of production of American starches.

Imports for the year 1935 made an all-time record of 220,000,000 pounds, the equivalent in starch manufacture of the product from 6,000,000 to 20,000,000 bushels of domestic crops. The January increase appears to reflect the influence of the recently signed foreign trade agreements which placed tapioca and sago on the list.

## Milwaukee Paying Bonds Before Due

*By the Associated Press*

Milwaukee, April 16

MILWAUKEE, widely publicized as the "solvent" city during the depression era, made another move today to increase its financial prestige.

The city began immediate payment of $3,100,000 to holders of general municipal bonds dated for redemption July 1. Full interest to the date of maturity will be paid.

City Controller William H. Wendt and City Treasurer John W. Mudroch, non-partisans re-elected last week with Mayor D. W. Hoan, Socialist, issued a joint call for redemption of the bonds.

Wendt and Mudroch expressed belief Milwaukee was the only city in the United States able to pay off bonds before they become due. By making the payments early, the city reduces its bank balance and thereby saves a 1½ per cent insurance charge required under a recent State bank law.

## Price of Butter Drops 4 Cents A Pound in Chicago

CHICAGO, April 16 (AP)—In one of the sharpest breaks on record, butter prices on the Chicago cash market dropped more than four cents a pound today.

Demand for butter at the recent high levels disappeared. There were no buyers when business at the spot board started. Trade experts said apparently dealers had filled requirements during the recent bulge in prices.

Butter "extras" fell 4¼ cents to 29 cents, which completely wiped out the advance scored since the first of the month. A few scattered sales were made at this level but were off as much as 4½ cents.

Some traders asserted the decline in price was to some extent anticipatory of an expected sharp increase in production and supply. Others claimed the reaction indicated the recent upturn in prices was not fully justified. Receipts were heavy today, about double last week and 3000 tubs more than a year ago.

The April 1 United States supply of butter was the lightest for the date in eight years. Stocks totaled only 5,291,000 pounds.

## Ice Delays Opening Of Lakes' Shipping

BUFFALO, N. Y., April 16 (AP)—Great Lakes' shipping, expecting one of the busiest seasons in years, may have to wait one of the latest navigation openings in history because of bad ice conditions.

The Lake Carriers' Association at Cleveland believes "the general opening to the upper lakes may be delayed a fortnight or more." That would bring the start close to May 1, and shipping records here indicate the opening passage through the Soo Canal has been delayed beyond that date only three times in this century.

Shippers generally are very optimistic about the business outlook.

## Westinghouse Orders Highest in 5 Years

NEW YORK, April 16 (AP)—Westinghouse Electric & Manufacturing Company today reported that its volume of orders for the first quarter of 1936 exceeded those of any previous quarter since the June 30 period of 1931.

Net income for the period, amounting to $3,732,454, compared with $2,326,496 in the first quarter last year. The earnings on the common stock and participating preferred shares combined amounted to $1.40 against 87 cents a share in the 1935 period.

Profits for the first quarter of 1935 included nonrecurring income of approximately $900,000.

## Airplane Flights Over Chicago Help Real Estate Men to Value Properties

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

CHICAGO—Nothing like soaring up in the air to get a good sense of relative values of property, say real estate appraisers here. Flights over Chicago have proved a great help in determining real estate trends, say the men who have taken them.

Three air cruises have been conducted by the Northern Illinois Chapter of the Society of Residential Appraisers, a professional organization. More are to be held, said Roger P. Minwegen, chairman of the chapter's research committee.

Things become apparent from the air that are not evident from the ground, he explained. For example, it is easy to see what has happened to many subdivisions in Chicago. The air view shows them to be still undeveloped property, and convinces the appraiser at a glance that there is no need for more of the same kind. On the other hand, the appraisers may find certain overlooked sections in the city quite desirable for development.

The plane cruises over the surrounding cities, Gary, Hammond, Waukegan, Elgin, Aurora, giving the appraisers in a single hour a much better conception than they ever had before of the relationship of these districts and the peculiarities of the sections in which their own work lies.

## Lumber Production, Shipments Decline

WASHINGTON, April 16 (AP)—The National Lumber Manufacturers Association reported declines in lumber production, shipments and orders during the week ended April 4 compared with the previous week.

With 6 per cent fewer mills reporting, production dropped 6 per cent, shipments 4 per cent, and new business 3 per cent.

The industry during the week stood at 59 per cent of the 1929 weekly production average, and 67 per cent of 1929 shipments.

Production at 546 mills totaled 209,018,000 feet, shipments 230,287,000 feet, and booked orders 237,939,000 feet.

## The World's Business

### Plan for a War Chest for Britain—Would Be a Recovery Agent—To Buy Goods, Not Arms

**By H. B. E.**

SOME economic ideas are so simple that they repel by their very simplicity. It is such a complex world, one feels, that no panacea can be foolproof unless it is set down complexly. Even the new tax program in Washington is now being explained algebraically. J. M. Keynes's method to produce full employment is surrounded by mathematical symbols. From England, however, comes an idea which is simple and at the same time feasible. A proposal has been urged in the House of Commons that the Government should buy and store a year's supply of wheat. The idea came originally, I believe, from "The Agricultural Dilemma," a report of an inquiry organized by Viscount Astor and Mr. B. Seebohm Rowntree. At least that is where I first met it.

Britain relies at present upon imports for about four fifths of its supply of wheat. In the circumstances of the day, this has become a perilous reliance. Other European countries since the war have taken out war insurance to the extent of becoming largely self-supporting in wheat. There is less fear in Britain than in these other countries. Also, the British rely upon their navy to keep the seas open for supplies. But in the World War the navy became a slender reed for insuring transport. At the height of Germany's submarine campaign, according to the authorities, only two weeks' store remained on hand. At present the supplies in granaries and in the hands of millers and bakers would last only 10 weeks. Not much of a war chest! It would thus help British coolness in the present crisis as well as an insurance if the storage proposal were adopted. Wheat is a commodity which deteriorates comparatively slowly with storage, and the technical problem of accumulating a large reserve would thus present no difficulty.

And why should the suggestion be limited to wheat? Why not buy and store other staple commodities? This is the recommendation of Dr. Paul Einzig in his new book, "Bankers, Statesmen and Economists." But he is not thinking about any war measure. Dr. Einzig's "way out" is a "way out" of depression. He would buy the stocks from the raw-material-producing debtor nations. Thus the purchase price could be used by these nations to discharge debts which they are at present prevented from meeting by transfer difficulties. Dr. Einzig explains:

> "The proposal in question would bring the end of the depression nearer by reducing the surplus stocks of staple commodities and by raising their prices; by reducing the volume of frozen debts affected by international transfer difficulties; by bringing nearer the moment when Great Britain would be in a position to stabilize sterling without taking undue risks. From a purely British point of view, the proposed scheme has the additional advantage of reducing the dependence of this country on foreign supplies of staple products; of placing in the hands of the British Government a powerful bargaining counter in international trade negotiations; and of facilitating the task of the British monetary authorities in maintaining the stability of sterling against adverse pressure without having to resort to higher bank rates."

Against such a battery of advantages it is difficult to bring any countervailing argument.

The cost would not be prohibitive. For the wheat purchase the authors of "The Agricultural Dilemma" estimate that:

> "If we put our annual consumption of wheat at £40,000,000 [less than $200,000,000] and the costs of storage at 6 per cent per annum, the cost of storing a year's supply of wheat would amount to £2,500,000 a year, a moderate sum if the subject is vital."

Dr. Einzig estimates, in thinking of the costs of his larger plan, that £100 millions, or less than $500,000,000, would be enough. This is already available in "surplus" gold in the Bank of England and the Exchange Equalization Fund. For Dr. Einzig suggests that the purchase money should come out of the "thin air" by revaluing British gold, as the United States has done, in conformity with its new market value.

The worth of gold in an emergency has obtained considerable attention as a result of Italy's experience. France is being urged to go off the gold standard for the war reason of conserving its gold. But Italian gold is salable only by grace of the British Navy. If the seas are shut, it doesn't matter how much gold a country has got, it will not settle the problem of supporting the population. In the last analysis gold is useful only for what it will buy.

The two ideas are so simple and so sound as both war insurance and recovery agents that they deserve very serious consideration. Their merits "spring to the eyes," as the French say.

*This is not an Offering Prospectus. The offer of these Bonds is made only by means of the Offering Prospectus. This is published on behalf of only those of the undersigned who are registered dealers in securities in this State.*

*This issue, though registered, is not approved or disapproved by the Securities and Exchange Commission, which does not pass on the merits of any registered securities.*

**$30,000,000**

**The Pacific Telephone and Telegraph Company**

**Refunding Mortgage 3¼% Bonds, Series B**

*Dated April 1, 1936* — *Due April 1, 1966*

*Interest payable April 1 and October 1 in New York City or in San Francisco*

*THE BANK OF CALIFORNIA, NATIONAL ASSOCIATION, CORPORATE TRUSTEE*

*Coupon Bonds in denominations of $1,000 and $500, registerable as to principal. Registered Bonds in denominations of $1,000, $5,000 and $10,000. Coupon Bonds and registered Bonds, and the several denominations, interchangeable.*

*Redeemable, at the option of the Company, in whole or in part, upon at least 60 days' notice, on any interest payment date, at the following prices with accrued interest: to and including April 1, 1941, 106%; thereafter to and including April 1, 1946, 105%; thereafter to and including April 1, 1951, 104%; thereafter to and including April 1, 1956, 102½%; thereafter to and including April 1, 1962, 101%; and thereafter, 100%.*

*Legal investment, in the opinion of counsel for the Underwriters, for Savings Banks in the States of New York, California and Connecticut.*

*The following is merely a brief outline of certain information contained in the Offering Prospectus and is subject to the more detailed statements in the Offering Prospectus and the Registration Statement, which also include important information not outlined or indicated herein. The Offering Prospectus, which must be furnished to each purchaser, should be read prior to any purchase of these Bonds.*

**THE COMPANY** *The Pacific Telephone and Telegraph Company, 83.42% of the voting securities of which are owned by the American Telephone and Telegraph Company, is one of the associated telephone companies comprising the Bell System. The Company, incorporated in California in 1906, is engaged directly and through subsidiaries, the largest of which is Southern California Telephone Company, in the telephone business in California, Nevada, Oregon, Washington and the northern portion of Idaho. The properties of the Company and its subsidiaries consist principally of telephone instruments and facilities for their inter-connection, the latter consisting chiefly of central office switching equipment and connecting lines. The business of the Company and its subsidiaries is subject to regulation, within their respective jurisdictions, by the Federal Communications Commission and by certain state authorities.*

**CAPITALIZATION (The Pacific Telephone and Telegraph Company only)**

| | Outstanding as of Dec. 31, 1935 |
|---|---|
| First Mortgage and Collateral Trust Five Per Cent Sinking Fund Thirty-Year Gold Bonds, due January 2, 1937 | $ 24,948,000.00 |
| Refunding Mortgage Thirty Year Five Per Cent. Gold Bonds, Series A, due May 1, 1952 | 23,890,000.00 |
| First Mortgage Five Per Cent. Sinking Fund Thirty Year Gold Bonds, of The Home Telephone & Telegraph Company of Spokane, due May 15, 1936 | 2,999,900.00 |
| Notes sold to Trustee of Pension Fund (4% Demand Notes) | 8,824,947.59 |
| Preferred Capital Stock, six per cent. cumulative—par value $100 per share | 82,000,000.00 |
| Common Capital Stock—par value $100 per share | 180,500,000.00 |

*Note: The Company is guarantor for principal of and interest on $6,011,000 First and Refunding Mortgage Five Per Cent. Bonds, due May 1, 1947, of Southern California Telephone Company, subsidiary.*

**PURPOSE OF ISSUE** *The net proceeds to the Company from the sale of the $30,000,000 Series B Bonds, after deducting the estimated expenses of the Company in connection with such sale, are expected to approximate $29,643,500, and are to be applied, (a) $23,890,000 toward the retirement of the Company's Refunding Mortgage Series A Bonds, which the Company is calling for redemption on May 1, 1936, at 107½% and accrued interest, (b) $4,984,000 as a loan to Southern California Telephone Company for use toward the retirement of $6,011,000 of bonds, which that company is calling for redemption on May 1, 1936, at 105% and accrued interest, and (c) $769,500 toward the payment at maturity of the bonds of The Home Telephone & Telegraph Company of Spokane. The balance of funds required (exclusive of accrued interest) to consummate these transactions will be made available approximately as follows: $38,000 from current cash of the Company; $1,211,700 from current cash of Southern California Telephone Company; and $4,100,000 from the proceeds of temporary borrowings by the Company from American Telephone and Telegraph Company, its parent. To the extent that Southern California Telephone Company requires funds for the retirement of its bonds in addition to its current cash and the $4,984,000 loan referred to above, such funds (estimated at $116,000) will be loaned to it by the Pacific Company.*

**EARNINGS** *The Company's Income Statements in the Offering Prospectus show the following as Operating Revenues, Total Income (the amount available for Fixed Charges), Fixed Charges (all interest charges and amortization of discount on funded debt) and Net Income. The Offering Prospectus also contains Consolidated Income Statements.*

| Years Ended December 31 | Operating Revenues* | Total Income† | Fixed Charges | Net Income |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1933 | $51,686,487.34 | $18,558,566.17 | $4,041,075.42 | $14,517,490.75 |
| 1934 | 53,798,405.31 | 18,335,650.51 | 3,532,303.23 | 14,803,347.28 |
| 1935 | 56,869,136.65 | 19,170,375.66 | 3,144,995.13 | 16,025,380.53 |

**Include $66,000 for 1934 and $109,100 for 1935 which the Company estimates would be refundable, in whole or in part, to telephone subscribers in the State of Oregon in the event of an adverse decision in a pending rate case.*

*†Includes Dividend Income in the amounts of $7,832,760.33 for 1933, $7,670,170.80 for 1934 and $7,693,685.80 for 1935. Dividends received from subsidiaries were not currently earned by them as a whole by approximately $459,000 in 1933 and $344,000 in 1934.*

**SERIES B BONDS** *The Series B Bonds will be issued under the Company's Refunding Mortgage and will be secured, subject to prior tax and assessment liens, and the lien of the Mortgage and Deed of Trust dated January 2, 1907 securing the Company's First Mortgage and Collateral Trust 5% Bonds due January 2, 1937, and with respect to certain properties in Washington, the lien of the indenture securing the First Mortgage Bonds of The Home Telephone & Telegraph Company of Spokane, due May 15, 1936, by a lien on substantially all real estate, buildings and telephone plant (except motor vehicles) now owned by the Company in California, Idaho, Oregon and Washington and appertaining to or useful in the transaction of its business in those States. The Refunding Mortgage is also a lien on the Company's rights as pledgor of the stock deposited by it with the Trustee under the Mortgage and Deed of Trust dated January 2, 1907. Stock so deposited includes all the capital stock of Southern California Telephone Company, subsidiary.*

*Series B Bonds are limited to the amount of $30,000,000 now authorized. The Refunding Mortgage, however, permits the issuance of additional bonds of other series, which would rank pari passu with the Series B Bonds. The Refunding Mortgage permits the Company, in certain instances, to dispose of property covered by the Mortgage without a release from or notice to the Trustee, and also provides for releases and substitutions of such property. No notice is required to be given to bondholders in connection with any such disposal, release or substitution.*

*There is to be paid to a sinking fund agent, to be used as a sinking fund in purchasing Series B Bonds, but only if obtainable at not exceeding their principal amount and accrued interest, the sum of $200,000, on October 1, 1936, and semi-annually thereafter; provided, however, that any unexpended balance in the fund on any semi-annual payment date is to be credited on account of the payment due on that date.*

**UNDERWRITING** *Subject to certain terms and conditions, certain Underwriters named in the Offering Prospectus have severally agreed to purchase these Bonds from the Company at 99½%, or a total of $29,850,000, plus accrued interest. Such Bonds are to be offered to the public at 101½%, or a total of $30,450,000, plus accrued interest. The underwriting discounts are 2% or a total of $600,000.*

***Price 101½% and Accrued Interest***

*The Underwriters have agreed to purchase these Bonds when, as and if issued, and subject to the approval of Messrs. Davis Polk Wardwell Gardiner & Reed, counsel for the Underwriters, and Messrs. Pillsbury, Madison & Sutro, counsel for the Company. It is expected that delivery of Bonds in temporary form will be made at the office of J. P. Morgan & Co. on or about April 21, 1936, against payment therefor in New York funds.*

*Further information, in particular financial statements, is contained in the Registration Statement on file with the Commission, and in the Offering Prospectus which must be furnished to each purchaser and is obtainable only from such of the undersigned as are registered dealers in securities in this State.*

*MORGAN STANLEY & CO.*
Incorporated

*KUHN, LOEB & CO.* — *KIDDER, PEABODY & CO.*

*LEE HIGGINSON CORPORATION* — *THE FIRST BOSTON CORPORATION*

*BROWN HARRIMAN & CO.* Incorporated — *EDWARD B. SMITH & CO.*

*BLYTH & CO., Inc.* — *DEAN WITTER & CO.*

*HARRIS, HALL & COMPANY* (Incorporated)

*Dated April 16, 1936*

# Harvard Crew Situation Improved—Bees Home Tomorrow—Service Charge Idea

## Bees' Opening Is Scheduled For Tomorrow

By Edwin Rumill

Barring an interruption by the weather, Boston will witness its second major league baseball opening within four days tomorrow afternoon when the Bees swarm into the Hub for their 1936 inaugural with the New York Giants at the rebuilt and freshly-painted National League park. The starting time is 3:15 o'clock.

Governor James M. Curley, who missed the Red Sox opener on Tuesday, is scheduled to make the first wild pitch. Mayor Frederick W. Mansfield, members of the city and Governor's council, ranking officers of the U. S. Army, Navy and Marines, and mayors of several cities surrounding Boston, will be in the Beehive grandstand to cheer the reorganized National League club in its struggle to overcome the powerful Giants.

**Coughlin's Band**

Jimmy Coughlin's Veteran 101st Regiment Band will furnish music for the march to the flagpole and between innings of the ball game. Given a fair break in the weather, a large crowd should be on hand to witness the festivities.

On their only other Hub appearance this season, the Bees annexed the city championship by defeating the much-publicized Red Sox, 8 to 4, at Fenway Park last Sunday.

While other managers were commanding the headlines from their spring training headquarters, Manager Bill McKechnie of the Bees went quietly about his business of remodeling a ball club that in 1935 rolled into the National League cellar. Although still not satisfied—no manager ever is, completely—Bill has a team with possibilities. It won't win the pennant, but also it will not duplicate its 1935 record. As President Bob Quinn says: "I don't know where we'll finish, but it won't be last!"

**Quinn Doing Grand Job**

Since the close of last year's disappointing race, the Bees have acquired Gene Moore, a brilliant outfielder, from Brooklyn. They took Tony Cuccinello, second baseman, from the same club. Al Lopez, another Brooklynite, gives the local club a great catcher for the first time in many seasons. John Lanning, Babich, Benge, Osborne, McCloskey, Reis and Chaplin have been added to McKechnie's pitching staff. It was the sour showing of the 1935 staff that largely caused the downfall of the team.

Bob Quinn, who left his position as general manager of the Dodgers to help reorganize the Bees, is doing a grand job. He tackled what appeared almost a hopeless undertaking. The results of his work will speak for themselves. Handicapped by lack of money during his term as president of the Red Sox, Quinn now has financial backing sufficient to build a winning club. He has a great first lieutenant in Bill McKechnie.

The Giants, always a leading factor in the National League championship race, bring a colorful gang of ball players to the Beehive. The old favorites, Mel Ott, Travis Jackson, Joe Moore, Hank Leiber and Manager Bill Terry will be there. Sam Leslie, last year with Brooklyn, is playing first base in place of Terry, who has been bothered since the beginning of the training season with an injury.

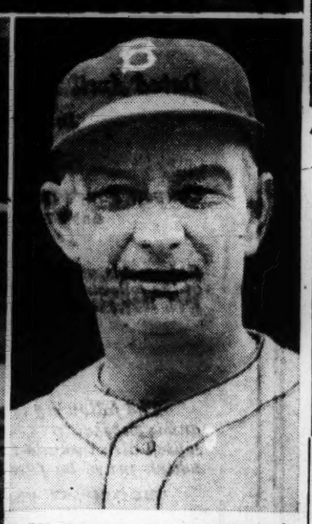
The Terrymen can win the pennant. They have pitching and a batting punch, but may miss their manager if he is unable to take over the bag before the pace becomes hot. Schumacher, Hubbell, Fitzsimmons and a youngster named Gumbert are the club's best pitchers at the moment.

### New Bees Open Against Giants Here Tomorrow

Bee Infield of Three Familiar Faces Rounded Out by Tony Cuccinello, Former Brooklynite. Left to Right—Buck Jordan, First Base; Cuccinello, Second Base; Bill Urbanski, Shortstop, and Pinky Whitney, Third Base.

Big Wally Berger, Bee Centerfielder, Who Has Started His Home Run Climb Already.

Rookie Rightfielder, Gene Moore, Already a Favorite With Local Fans by His Showing Against the Red Sox Last Sunday.



Bill McKechnie, Veteran Boston Manager, Who Refuses to Accept Last Place in the National League Race.

## Indian Bats Are Potent Against Detroit Pitching

The heavy hitting that marked the opening major league games on Tuesday, continued yesterday. Eight clubs made 10 hits or more, the Cleveland Indians leading the way with 17.

Pennant favorites at the beginning of the 1935 campaign, the Indians dropped by the wayside when a series of misfortunes shattered their lineup. Little Frank Pytlak, the catcher, and Bruce Campbell, the outfielder, were out much of the season. The Tribe might have finished ahead of the Tigers had this pair been available through the entire campaign.

This season Cleveland is again a flag favorite—along with the Tigers, Yankees and Red Sox. They have the greatest pitching staff in the American League. If Pytlak comes back with a good year to take care of the catching, and Campbell plays close to 154 games in right field, the Indians will be hard to stop.

**Campbell Gets Four**

Yesterday against the Tigers, the Tribe piled up 17 base hits, including two home runs and two doubles. Pytlak and Campbell accounted for seven hits, the former getting three and the latter four. Campbell contributed a four-bagger, double and two singles, for a perfect day. In winning, the Indians pounded Tom Bridges, one of Detroit's 1935 World Series heroes.

Washington retained its tie for first place in the American League by beating the Yankees for the second successive day. The Chicago White Sox and Red Sox also share the lead. The White Sox defeated the Browns again. The Red Sox and Athletics were kept idle in Boston.

In the National League, the Bees belted Phillie pitching for 16 hits in a 12-to-4 victory. The Phils collected 15 hits. The only outstanding pitching performance of the day was turned in by Harry Gumbert, young right-hander of the Giants, who limited the Dodgers to four hits and gave the Polo Grounders their second straight triumph. Pittsburgh stayed even with the Giants in the flag chase by winning over Cincinnati again.

**Frisch Hits Homer**

Frank Frisch, manager of the Cardinals, made his first hit of the season yesterday and it beat the Cubs, 3 to 2. Frankie homered with a man on base. Roy Parmelee, former Giant, pitched for the Cards.

♪ ♪ ♪

President Will Harridge of the American League paid a visit to Boston yesterday, spent most of the day at Fenway Park, and refused to pick any one of his clubs as a flag favorite when questioned by the local scribes. The executive predicts the greatest race in years, however, on the grounds that at least four teams, instead of the usual two, are built along pennant lines.

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Connie Mack, much to the surprise of his listeners, says that the Athletics will not finish in the American League cellar. "We have four good hitters in Bob Johnson, Wally Moses, Frank Higgins and George Puccinelli," remarked the white-haired leader, "and our club fields well. On our performance in the South, everyone is picking us to come home eighth. But we have a better ball club than that. We need pitching badly. But I have a staff of ambitious youngsters and they are all willing workers."

## Hockey Playoff Games For Colleges Canceled

By mutual agreement, the playoff hockey games already scheduled for 1937 between Harvard and Dartmouth and Harvard and Princeton have been canceled and there will be no third games in those two series next winter. The change was really forced upon the colleges by the creation of a new International League which will have Harvard, Dartmouth, Yale and Princeton competing from the American colleges; University of Toronto, McGill University, Queen's University, and University of Montreal competing from Canada.

The committee on the regulation of athletic sports at Harvard approved four additional hockey games at its recent meeting, these with Toronto and Queen's at Boston, Brown at Providence, and University of Montreal at Montreal. The revised varsity hockey schedule for 1937 follows:

Jan. 5, McGill; 7, Toronto; 9, Dartmouth; 12, Brown at Providence; 16, Princeton.
Feb. 6, Dartmouth at Hanover; 10, Queen's; 13, Princeton at Princeton; 20, University of Montreal at Montreal; 27, Yale at New Haven; March 6, Yale; 11, Yale playoff at New Haven.

## Yesterday's Stars

*By the Associated Press*

Wally Berger, Bees—Hit first homer of the year and drove in two runs in 12-4 victory over Phillies.

Frankie Frisch, Cards—His homer with Terry Moore on base brought 3-2 victory over Cubs.

Harry Gumbert, Giants—Pitched four-hit game to give New York 5-3 win over Dodgers.

Paul Waner and Forrest Jensen, Pirates—Their singles in ninth and Waner's homer in seventh with Jensen on base enabled Pirates to beat Reds, 7-6.

Hal Trosky and Bruce Campbell, Indians—Trosky's homer started rally in third and Campbell's four hits, one a homer, led in 14-7 win over Tigers.

Monte Stratton, White Sox—His good work in the pinches and his double scoring two runs was vital in victory over the Browns.

Buddy Myer, Senators—Singled in the seventh, scoring two runs to bring Senators from behind.

## Amusements

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NIGHT OF JANUARY 16
—Women Jurors Called at Matinees—
EVES. 55c-$2.75. WED. MAT., 55c-$1.65
SAT. MAT., 55c-$2.20

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by Helen Jerome from Jane Austen's Novel
with ADRIANNE ALLEN, LUCILE WATSON, COLIN KEITH-JOHNSTON, PERCY WARAM
PLYMOUTH THEATER, 45th St., W. of B'way
2 Mats. Weekly: Tues., Thurs. and Sat.
Evenings 8:40. Monday Perf. Eliminated
Mail Orders Filled Promptly

## Sporting Around The Hub

**Free Ticket for Cash**

THE price of complimentary tickets in the sport world is going up. Latest to benefit from the new income is baseball. The free $1 grandstand ticket now costs the user 25 cents; 10 going to the Government and 15 to the park.

Boxing and wrestling long have profited from the so-called service charge. It is neither here nor there to defend or attack, because it is the writer's opinion that the service charge is justifiable.

Free or complimentary ticket privileges too long have been grossly abused. Professional promoters have gone through severe years of straitened financial circumstances, but those who have enjoyed free tickets during this period have given little thought or sympathy to the promoters. Now the promoters feel the right to collect.

There is a point at issue, however. The baseball heads in Boston, Eddie Collins and Bob Quinn, have adopted the service charge return in an outward and fair method. The charge, government and service, is tabulated and printed clearly on the ticket. Boxing and wrestling tickets are not so open. Until change is received from the tax window the holder knows not the charge.

A service charge upon a complimentary ticket is legitimate and proper when such charge is definitely tabulated on that ticket and adhered to. The service charge evidently is here to stay, and if the charges are definitely stated on such tickets, users then have no complaint whatsoever.

If you think the service charge is small in principle or money, ponder this—the New York Garden took in $6500 on service charges at the rodeo.

**Here and There**

Harvard will be represented at the annual Penn Relay Carnival on April 25 by a shuttle relay team . . . The participation of the Crimson hurdlers at Philadelphia will mark the first time since 1931 that Harvard has been represented in the games . . . Present indications are that the relay team will be composed of Capt. Milt Green, William Schmidt, David Crawford and Richard Hayes . . . All other members of the Harvard varsity track and field team will compete in the Greater Boston Intercollegiate Track and Field Meet which will be held at the Stadium on April 24 and 25 . . . The meet this year will have an added competitor in Rhode Island State College, which is sending a full varsity team to Boston for the two days of competition . . . Commissioner William P. Long of the Boston Park Department presented the Progress Cup for 1935-36 to Swimmer Robert MacDougal of Jamaica Plain at the junior swimming and diving exhibitions in the Cabot Street Pool last evening.

**Tech Sailors vs. Brown**

M. I. T. yachtsmen will race against Brown University sailors on the upper Charles River Basin on April 22, according to an announcement by Sailing Master Walter C Wood, who has charge of the Technology dinghy fleet . . . Brown has experienced yachtsmen, while the Tech boys, new at the game, have shown rapid improvement in handling the new boats . . . Cleon Dodge, a junior, has been elected captain of the M. I. T. swimming team . . . Denny Shute was tendered an informal dinner by members of the Brae Burn Country Club last night . . . Shute will act as professional at the West Newton course . . . More than 100 varsity and freshmen tennis candidates have reported to Coach Jack Summers at M. I. T.

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Seven members of the Red Sox have received silver lifetime passes from the major leagues for their distinguished service to the game for 10 years or more. They are: Bing Miller, Moe Berg, Bob Grove, Heinie Manush, Oscar Melillo, George Walberg and Jimmy Foxx. Herb Pennock, coach, and Eddie Collins, general manager, previously received gold passes.

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George Dickey, young catcher purchased conditionally late last season from the Little Rock Club, has been taken outright by the Red Sox, Collins announced this morning.

## Many Obstacles Eliminated For Harvard Crews

By Web Morse

By an elementary process of eliminating certain obstacles the Harvard crew situation this spring should encourage Crimson admirers. Last spring progress was hindered by an epidemic ailment that kept the varsity from being intact more than a few days at a time. Then, too, material was not exactly plentiful and the general atmosphere was not a happy one at any time.

This season the clouds and darkening shadows have been cleared away and Coach Charlie Whiteside has stoked a fire of serious business that brooks no pampering. Oarsmen who are not ready to buckle down to hard work and row themselves completely "out" at all times have been shown the exits.

Harvard rowing in recent years has been a fluctuating dream of hopes. The trend has been upward in spring and resulted in a high dive in the Thames in June. The brief period of ecstasy enjoyed by Crimson oarsmen during the reign of Jerry Cassedy, the "killer stroke" who set the beat for four victorious Cambridge crews over Yale, ended with his graduation in 1933 and Ed Leader, Yale coach, has been leader since.

**Whiteside Must Win**

Charlie Whiteside has his back to the well-known Harvard wailing wall. No statements are forthcoming; but the former Syracuse oarsman knows the signs—he must win this year. His burden is not light, for along with the varsity and junior varsity he is being charged with responsibility for the freshmen.

With the ice gone the Crimson crews are now rowing each afternoon on the river. Freshmen are housed in the Weld boathouse and Whiteside is riding the waves of the Charles mile after mile with his numerous crews.

This is Olympic year and the natural inquiry is whether Harvard will point for the tryouts or not. The answer from Whiteside was decisive—Harvard will not. The Crimson is pointing for the short sprint season and then will concentrate on Yale without a thought for the Olympics. And though they may win, lose or draw, these Harvards are just now out to win every race on the schedule.

As the varsity now rows there is not much racing experience upon which to depend. The present rowing order is: bow—John P. Austin '37; 2—Arthur Beane '37; 3—Robert S. Wolcott '37; 4—Douglas Erickson '38; 5—Leonard P. Eliel '36; 6—John R. Clark '38; 7—Ray S. Clark '38; stroke—James F. Chace '38; coxswain—Edward H. Blodgett '37.

**Only Two '35 Regulars**

Of this group only two, Ray Clark and Eliel rowed in the varsity last year. Chace, Erickson and John Clark are from 1935 freshman boat, Bob Wolcott and Beane were ineligible and Austin rowed on the jayvee. Bennett was varsity coxswain last year. There is power, weight and growing smoothness, untested however, under actual racing competition.

The jayvees are seated as follows: Bow—W. C. Haskins '37, 2—Henry W. Locke '38, 3—Henry Lloyd '37, 4—John H. Gardiner '38, 5—James E. Gardner Jr. '36, 6—Franklin D. Roosevelt Jr. '37, 7—Peter T. Brooks '38, stroke—Roger W. Cutler '37 and coxswain—Edward White '38.

Haskins rowed seven on the 1935 junior, Locke and Lloyd were on probation, John Gardiner held five on the yearling eight, and Jim Gardner was No. 4 on the varsity. Roosevelt is holding his same seat as last year, Brooks was bow on the freshmen, Cutler rowed two on the jayvees and White was freshman coxswain.

Of course, the jayvee crew requires plenty of testing too, and to say that these seating orders will hold is rash forecasting this early in the season. Harvard rowing will bear watching this spring for there is a concerted drive for victory from coxswain to coach.

## Home Run Standing

*By the Associated Press*

Home Runs Yesterday

| | |
|---|---|
| Berger, Bees | 1 |
| Frisch, Cards | 1 |
| Mancuso, Giants | 1 |
| Eckhardt, Dodgers | 1 |
| Herman, Reds | 1 |
| P. Waner, Pirates | 1 |
| J. Moore, Phillies | 1 |
| Trosky, Indians | 1 |
| Campbell, Indians | 1 |
| Kreevich, White Sox | 1 |
| Washington, White Sox | 1 |
| Clift, Browns | 1 |
| Leader | |
| Demaree, Cubs | 2 |
| League Totals | |
| American | 8 |
| National | 16 |
| Totals | 24 |

**American League**

| | Won | Lost | P.C. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Washington | 2 | 0 | 1.000 |
| Chicago | 2 | 0 | 1.000 |
| Boston | 1 | 0 | 1.000 |
| Detroit | 1 | 1 | .500 |
| Cleveland | 1 | 1 | .500 |
| New York | 0 | 2 | .000 |
| St. Louis | 0 | 2 | .000 |
| Philadelphia | 0 | 1 | .000 |

Results April 15
Washington 6, New York 5.
Chicago 6, St. Louis 3.
Cleveland 14, Detroit 7.
Philadelphia at Boston, postponed.

**National League**

| | Won | Lost | P.C. |
|---|---|---|---|
| New York | 2 | 0 | 1.000 |
| Pittsburgh | 2 | 0 | 1.000 |
| Chicago | 1 | 1 | .500 |
| Philadelphia | 1 | 1 | .500 |
| St. Louis | 1 | 1 | .500 |
| Boston | 1 | 1 | .500 |
| Brooklyn | 0 | 2 | .000 |
| Cincinnati | 0 | 2 | .000 |

Results April 15
Pittsburgh 7, Cincinnati 6.
Boston 12, Philadelphia 4.
St. Louis 3, Chicago 2.
New York 5, Brooklyn 3.

**American Association**

Results April 15
Minneapolis 5, Toledo 4.
St. Paul 8, Columbus 6.
Kansas City 5, Indianapolis 0.
Louisville 8, Milwaukee 4.

**College Lacrosse Results**

Army 9, Swarthmore 0.
Springfield 11, Yale 7.

## Metropolitan Four-Ball Golf

The Metropolitan Four Ball (golf) League has just announced its nine team captains and the schedule for this spring. Four team matches will be played each Sunday, from April 26 to June 21. Each of the nine teams will draw one bye during the season.

Bear Hill will be captained by E. F. Dagnino; Bellevue by John Chew; Framingham by Edward J. Shaughssey; Norfolk by George W. Russell; Salem by Harry P. Hood; Sandy Burr by Judge Joseph W. Monahan (president of the M. F. B. L.); South Shore by Carl Sheppard; Thorny Lea by Francis Shea and Trapelo by Fred J. Corcoran, who is secretary of the M. F. B. L. and state handicapper.

The schedule follows:

April 26—Trapelo at Thorny Lea; South Shore at Salem; Framingham at Norfolk; Sandy Burr at Bellevue; Bear Hill open.

May 3—Thorny Lea at Sandy Burr; Framingham at Bear Hill; Norfolk at South Shore; Bellevue at Salem; Trapelo open.

May 10—Bear Hill at Trapelo; South Shore at Thorny Lea; Salem at Framingham, Sandy Burr at Norfolk; Bellevue open.

May 17—Trapelo at Bellevue; Bear Hill at Thorny Lea; Sandy Burr at South Shore; Norfolk at Salem; Framingham open.

May 24—Trapelo at South Shore; Norfolk at Bellevue; Salem at Bear Hill; Framingham at Sandy Burr; Thorny Lea open.

May 31—Framingham at Trapelo; Thorny Lea at Bellevue; South Shore at Bear Hill; Sandy Burr at Salem; Norfolk open.

June 7—Trapelo at Norfolk; Framingham at Thorny Lea; Bellevue at South Shore; Bear Hill at Sandy Burr; Salem open.

June 14—Sandy Burr at Trapelo; Thorny Lea at Salem; Norfolk at Bear Hill; Framingham at Bellevue; South Shore open.

June 21—Salem at Trapelo; Thorny Lea at Norfolk; South Shore at Framingham; Bellevue at Bear Hill; Sandy Burr open.

**College Baseball Results**

Boston College 9, Temple 6.
C. C. N. Y. 6, Panzer 1.
Chicago 22, Purdue 16.
Columbia 6, New York 4.
Duke 14, N. C. State 3.
Elizabethtown 9, Kutztown 5.
Fordham 15, Newark 0.
Illinois 14, Wabash 2.
Lafayette 5, Princeton 3.
Manhattan 11, Brooklyn 1.
Pratt 3, Stevens 1.
Richmond 1, Michigan 0.
St. John's 9, Upsala 5.
Swarthmore 6, Pennsylvania 5.
Villanova 11, Ursinus 6.
Yale 6, Williams 5.

**Yale Elects Galland**

NEW HAVEN, Conn., April 16 (AP)—The Yale boxing team elected Richard I. Galland of Denver, Colo., captain at a meeting last night. Galland competes in the 169-pound class. Edward W. McCarthy of New Haven was elected manager.

### Sports Mirror

*By the Associated Press*

**Today a Year Ago**

Babe Ruth celebrated debut with Boston Braves by hitting homer and single as Braves defeated Giants 4 to 3.

**Five Years Ago**

Eleanor Holm captured A. A. U. of the United States 300-yard medley swimming championship.

## General Classified

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## Local Classified

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**APARTMENTS—FURNISHED**

N. Y. C., 3 Beekman Place—Sublet, for summer, three rooms, tenth floor, modern building, overlooking East River. Balcony; ideal for summer; reasonable. Tel. Eldorado 5-5652.

**APARTMENTS UNFURNISHED**

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EXPERIENCED homemaker, refined, middle-aged woman, good chauffeur; good home preference to high salary; how can I help you? Go anywhere. Write Box H-12 Suite 2240, 500 Fifth Avenue, New York.

PRACTICAL nurse available, experience and good references; Christian Scientist preferred. Mrs. Hamon, 330 E. 67th St., N. Y. C. (Apt. 22).

REFINED woman desires position as working housekeeper; good references. Write Box P-5, Suite 2240, 500 Fifth Ave., New York.

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WANTED—First Church of Christ, Scientist, Baltimore, Md., soloist, experienced, clear diction; recommendation by musical authority required. Apply promptly to clerk for audition.

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The Sign of the Rose Tea Shop
LUNCHEON · TEA · DINNER
ALDERWAY BLDG. · BEacon 7914

**BUFFALO, N. Y.**

FAMOUS FOR FOOD
LAUBE'S CAFETERIA
Cor. Pearl and Eagle Streets
OLD SPAIN
660 MAIN STREET

**RYE, N. Y.**

RYE RESTAURANT
34 PURCHASE STREET
Excellent Home-Cooked Food
Moderate prices.
Delicious pastry, cake and desserts.
Closed on Sunday

Managers of restaurants advertised in The Christian Science Monitor appreciate your identifying yourself as a Monitor reader.

**CONNECTICUT**

**BRIDGEPORT**

WARNER'S
Woven Two-Way Stretch
$3.50 to $10
A firmly woven corset that controls bulges.
MEIGS

Now in Progress!
ROSE BUSH SALE
More than a hundred kinds of roses, guaranteed to bloom this year. Also shrubs, perennials, fruit, shade, and flowering trees, vines, hedges, bulbs, grass seed, fertilizers, everything for gardening.
THIRD FLOOR
HOWLAND'S

COMPLETE OUTFIT
to develop and print your own snapshots.
$2.00
with instruction book.
Mail Orders Filled
FRITZ & HAWLEY
1030 MAIN STREET

Henry C. Reid & Son
JEWELERS
We repair Watches and all kinds of Jewelry
1134 Broad Street

Dromedary Dates
Dromedary Gingerbread Mix
F. W. BEHRENS, Inc.
192 Fairfield Ave. Delivery

Goodrich Silvertown Stores
Makers of the famous Golden Ply Silvertowns, 3 times safer from blow-outs at high speeds, and Electro Pak Batteries for quick winter starting. Anti-freeze, chains, heaters.
COMPLETE ONE-STOP SERVICE
911 Fairfield Avenue, Bridgeport, Conn.
Phone 3-3149

LIEDLE'S
DELICATESSEN
48 Wood Avenue

**GREENWICH**

Old Greenwich Service Station
At the Railroad Station Tel. 7-1475
TIRES—GASOLINE—LUBRICATION

ARTHUR E. DOWNES
General Contractor
ROUND HILL
GREENWICH, CONN. Tel. 3273

NEW ENGLAND CARPET CLEANING COMPANY
CLEANERS and DYERS
169 West Putnam Ave. Tel. 1800—1801

**HARTFORD**

MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue, call The Christian Science Monitor Advertising Information Bureau where a record of local and national advertisers is maintained.
Telephone: 2-3619, 1 to 4 daily, except Sat.
Look for Connecticut display advertising in the News Section

Miss Jeannette
Hairdresser
Scientific care of Hair and Skin
OIL SHAMPOO AND WAVE ..... $1.50
PERMANENT WAVING from $7.50 up
23 years of successful and continuous business.
804 Farmington Avenue Telephone 6-3529

SEE NEXT PAGE

## CONNECTICUT

### HARTFORD (Continued)

When It's Cleaning Time in Spring
We carry Monitor advertised
SOAP - SOAP FLAKES - CLEANSERS
M. J. BURNHAM, Inc.
West Hartford Center

ARTHUR M. GRAYSON
GENERAL INSURANCE
Let us show you how to save money on Automobile Insurance
75 Pearl St. Judd Building
Phone 2-9832

Specializing in
KENDALL and QUAKER STATE OILS
PYROIL TREATED GASOLINE
MOTO-SWAY LUBRICATION
*We appreciate the patronage of Monitor Readers*
Potomac Service Station
387 Park Street West of Washington

FIG BRAN MUFFINS
30c a Dozen
BEROTH BREAD SHOP
559 Main Street 536 Asylum Street

HANAN SHOES
for MEN and WOMEN
James Lawrence & Son
197 Trumbull Street

*For "Big" Young and "Little" Young!*
Toy Animals
$1.00 and up
Ducks, Chickens, Bunnies, Kittens, Dogs, Lions, Monkeys
WITKOWER'S
77 ASYLUM STREET

Cameras and Supplies
The Harvey & Lewis Co
OPTICIANS
852 MAIN STREET

C. MASON CO., INC.
Successors to Hatch & North
Hazle Brook Coal Koppers Coke
Delco Oil Burner
726 MAIN STREET PHONE 2-1032

SHOE REPAIR SERVICE
E. C. WEBB'S
AT 2 STATE ST. ONLY
HARTFORD, CONN.

CHARLES H. NADEAU
PLUMBING and HEATING
71 RUSS STREET
CALL 6-1730, 2-9002
for prompt attention to your plumbing and heating needs

### MERIDEN

NORGE
*Rollator refrigeration*
RADIO
95 Colony St., Meriden, Conn. Telephone 3900

Attractive Spring Footwear
for
Ladies or Men
at
Emerson & Whitney's
43 COLONY STREET

L. C. BROWN CO.
*Excellent Groceries*
Delivery Daily
44 W. Main Street Phone 611

*Brighten Your Home*
*with*
NEW LINOLEUM FLOORS
Bullard Fowler & La Place
75-79 WEST MAIN ST. PHONE 3200

### MIDDLETOWN

PELTON'S DRUG STORE
*Established 1800*
COSMETICS AND PERFUME
108 Main St., Corner William St.
Phones 1490 - 2857

Middletown Fish Market
99 CENTER STREET Phone 3020

### NEW BRITAIN

Marro Shoe Repairing
Shoe Cleaning and Dyeing
Men's and Women's Hats Renovated
96-445 W. Main St. Phs. 3093—2343

D. MILLER CO., Inc.
Window Shades .....39-.49
Armstrongs Rugs .....5.98
Net Curtains .1.00-1.59-2.25
Ruffled Curtains...1.19-1.49
61 Arch St. Phone 4650

### NEW HAVEN

MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
If the article you wish is not advertised in this issue of The Christian Science Monitor, call 5-2315, where a bureau of all local and national advertisers is maintained. WINTHROP AND DERBY AVE. 9-4 daily except Saturday.
*Look for Connecticut Display Advertising in the News Section*

Coal, Fuel Oil
COKE
BENEDICT & CO., Inc.
PHONE 54116, OFF 135 TEMPLE

## CONNECTICUT

### NEW HAVEN (Continued)

GODFREY'S
SERVICE STATION
Esso Products
Tires
Washing
Repairing
Parking
CROWN and HIGH STREETS

WALK-OVER SHOES
Are Featured at
SAMUELS SHOE SHOP
151 Temple Street

Marion's
ICE CREAM
*Deliciously Different*
Specializing in Fancy Creams
*Open All Day Sunday*
165 HENRY STREET Phone 8-5196

THE
EDW. P. JUDD CO.
*Booksellers and Stationers*
The books reviewed on the Monitor Book Page will be found on our shelves.
153 Orange Street 6-2109

PAUL H. TAYLOR
*Insurance Adviser*
185 CHURCH STREET
PHONE 7-1033

Wilson's Fish Market
196 STATE STREET
Sea Grill
and
Oyster Bar
Finest in Sea Food
WE DELIVER 6-3126

RUGS WASHED
*Domestic and Orientals*
5c and 6c per sq. ft.
M. H. KEBABIAN, Inc.
5-0745 71 ELM STREET

Moth Proof Fur Storage
Air Conditioned, Constant Temperature
MONARCH LAUNDRY

GAMBS
FINE TAILORING
FOR MEN
*at Moderate Prices*
Attractive Spring Suitings
185 CHURCH STREET

Togs for Boys and Girls
*Up to Size 14*
Shoes—Suits—Dresses—Coats—Hats
Pajamas—Robes—Layettes
ELI MOORE, INC.
942 Chapel Street

Flowers and Plants
*from*
*Our Own Greenhouses at Westerly, R. I.*
MUNRO'S
*THE HOUSE OF FLOWERS*
970 CHAPEL STREET TEL. 7-4654

*"Wire for us and we'll wire for you."*
HERBERT E. FRANCIS
*Electrician*
79 Audubon St. 6-6130

Mary Lyons Shop
*Millinery*
*Suits and Dresses*
88 Orange St. Tel. 8-5560

### NEW LONDON

C. FRED WASHBURN
*Real Estate*
*Fire and Automobile Insurance*
Room 2, Bacon Block, 130 State St.
Phone 5112 *Notary Public*

THE MARINERS SAVINGS BANK
STATE STREET
NEW LONDON CONNECTICUT
*A Mutual Savings Bank*
SAFE DEPOSIT BOXES

### NORWALK

MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue, call The Christian Science Monitor Advertising Information Bureau, where a record of local and national advertisers is maintained.
Phone: Norwalk 1043
Hours: Daily 9 a. m. to 11 a. m.
Look for Norwalk display advertising in the news section.

FINE FOOT WEAR
*X-Ray Fitting*
EMERSON and ELWOOD
43 No. Main St. So. Norwalk

Women's and Misses' Dresses
*For All Occasions*
FRANK JACOBY
Cragleigh Coats for Women
Kuppenheimer Clothes for Men
8-10 North Main St. So. Norwalk

"Suit Hats" "Period Hats"

And Every New Silhouette
Minette Hat Co.
*Up One Flight*
132 Washington St. So. Norwalk

ROGERS & STEVENS
Clothiers and Furnishings
*TWO STORES*
Norwalk 27 Wall St. So. Norwalk 14 So. Main St.

## CONNECTICUT

### NORWALK (Continued)

Choose Your Spring Ensemble from Hat to Hose, at
Tristram & Fuller's
Temporary Quarters
10 Main Street and 34 Wall Street
TEL. 148, NORWALK, CONN.

*"As One Individual To Another"*
INDIVIDUAL LAUNDRY OF NORWALK
Telephone—808—Telephone

Rug Cleaning
Oriental Rug Repairing
Awnings and Upholstering
COUNTY SERVICE CO.
Grove Street Tel. Enterprise 9560
Darien, Conn. (No Toll Charge)

STEPHANAK BROS., Inc.
*Fancy Meats and Groceries*
PROMPT DELIVERY ASSURED
26 Broad St., Norwalk
69 No. Main St., So. Norwalk
Rowayton Market, Rowayton, Conn.
13 Wall St., Norwalk, Conn.
190 East Ave., East Norwalk

GIFTS *For All Occasions*
FRANK LAUDER
*Jeweler and Silversmith*
We Invite You to Use Our Budget Plan for Deferred Payment Purchases. There Are No Interest Charges.
96 Washington Street South Norwalk
*Established 1898*

### STAMFORD

MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue, call The Christian Science Monitor Advertising Information Bureau, where a record of local and national advertisers is maintained.
100 PROSPECT STREET
3-7535 12 to 5 p. m. daily.

THE C. O. MILLER CO.
15 BANK STREET STAMFORD
*Hundreds of*
Smart Easter Fashions
*Economically Priced*
Store Open Saturday Night Until 9 P. M.
PHONE 4-3179 KODAKS

*Scatter Sunshine*
*With* GREETING CARDS
W. A. McCLELLAND, *Inc.*
OPTOMETRISTS—OPTICIANS
226 Atlantic Street, Stamford, Conn.
New York City Office, 597 Lexington Ave.

WILSON R. BOUTON
Successor to
THE LYMAN HOYT'S SON & CO.
Funeral Directors
80 Prospect Street Telephone 4-5175
TELEPHONE 3-0340

The Community Press
PRINTING
*Deliveries to Stamford, Darien, New Canaan and Greenwich*
TOMS ROAD STAMFORD, CONN.

MEN'S TOPCOATS
The Famous Knit Tex, Camel Hairs
English Made Harris Tweeds
25.00 to 50.00
FRANK MARTIN & SONS
Member Federal Deposit Insurance Corp.

The Fidelity Title and Trust Co.
129 ATLANTIC STREET
*"Bank With The Fidelity"*

STAMFORD STEAM LAUNDRY
*Superior Laundering and Dry Cleaning*
PHONE 4-1156 STAMFORD

The Individual Laundry Service Co.
35 WORTH STREET
*Launderers—Dry Cleaners*
TEL. STAMFORD 3-3121

### WALLINGFORD

CAHILL'S STORE
Dry Goods
*Fine Quality Merchandise*
6 N. Main Street Phone 778

### WATERBURY

Our 34th Anniversary Sale
Starts Wednesday, April 15th and Continues for 10 Days
It Will Be a Big Store-Wide
PROFIT SHARING EVENT
Everything in the store will be sold at less than its regular price, and hundreds of BIG SPECIAL ANNIVERSARY SALE OFFERINGS will be on sale.
Come Now for All of Your Spring Needs
Grieve, Bisset & Holland, Inc.
WATERBURY, CONN.

Gotham Gold Stripe Hosiery
Knox Hats
Lily of France Corsets
Kislav Gloves
SUGENHEIMER'S
64 Bank Street, Waterbury, Conn.

Fine Groceries
Vegetables, Meats, Fruits of the Best Quality
Delivery Service
57 HEINZ VARIETIES
FREEMAN'S
427 WILLOW STREET PHONE 4-0197

*Dealers in*
American Agrico Fertilizer, Vigoro, Lime, Bone Meal, Sheep Manure, Lawn Seed, Flower and Vegetable Seeds
Strauss Hardware Co.
395 EAST MAIN STREET PHONE 5-1103
EVERY PURCHASE COUNTS
Monitor advertisers are glad to know even of the smallest purchase that comes in response to their Monitor advertising. Every purchase counts in helping to make the advertiser realize the value of his advertising investment.

## CONNECTICUT

### WATERBURY (Continued)

A New Line of
Ruffled and Tailored Curtains
Some of the prettiest we've seen in some time.
98c and $1.39
THE MILLER & PECK CO.

A "26-piece" Sterling Set
Specially priced at $48.00
W. E. PIERPONT, Inc.
*Jeweler and Optometrist*
159 BANK STREET

## MARYLAND

### BALTIMORE

*"For a Satisfactory Sunday Dinner"*
We Suggest Shopping at
WRIGHT and WILSON'S
G-A FOOD MARKET
1932-34 Edmondson Ave. Ph. Gil. 5311
*Black and white tile front store.*

Upholstery
Window Shades
Gaskin
Draperies
Curtains
Slip Covers
*Interior Decorator*
Plaza 7340
LINTHICUM BUILDING
Phone Calvert 5421 Daily in Attendance

E. A. SCHAFER
G. WM. SCHAFER, JR., Proprietor
Choice Lamb and Veal
547 Lexington Market
Baltimore, Maryland

WARNER-FRUEHAUF TRAILER CO.

HUPFELDT BROS.
Doctors of Optometry
401 N. HOWARD STREET
Corner Mulberry Street
Phone Vernon 4030

Awnings Lawn Furniture
Venetian Blinds Window Shades
STURDIFOLD
Awnings & Shade Co., Inc.
Ph. Ver 2010 15 W. Preston St.

## NEW YORK

### ALBANY

Visit our rearranged Furniture Floor
See the Maple Room and the New Home
•
Whitney's
ALBANY, NEW YORK

The Sherwin-Williams Co.
PAINT HEADQUARTERS
Broadway at Maiden Lane
Central Avenue at Quail Street
Tel. 4-4163

Holmes Bros.
*Florists*
•
20 Steuben St. Green Houses
Albany, N. Y. Western Ave.

JOHN B. HAUF, Inc.
Furniture—Rugs
*Headquarters for Philco Radio—ABC Washer—Norge Electric Refrigerators —Whitney Baby Carriages*
175-179 CENTRAL AVENUE
ALBANY, NEW YORK

BUDGET PLAN
*for low cost purchase of*
NIAGARA HUDSON COKE
BLACK STORK ANTHRACITE
AMBRICOAL
JOHN T. D. BLACKBURN, Inc.
129 WATER STREET PHONE 4-9111

SPRING SUITS and TOP COATS
*Hats and Furnishings*
BOYCE and MILWAIN
66 and 68 State Street

### AUBURN

ELDRED REFINING CO.
OF N. Y., INCORPORATED
DISTRIBUTORS OF PETROLEUM PRODUCTS
U. S. TIRES AND TUBES
*Retail Service Stations*
Clark and Aurelius Ave.
North and Garden Streets
Auburn, N. Y.

Langham's Funeral Service
107 North Street, Auburn, N. Y.
Telephone 87
*Licensed Lady Embalmer*

CHATFIELD'S
at 1 Mary Street Phone 1797
*Offer High Grade*
Dry Cleaning
*at Reasonable Prices*

## NEW YORK

### AUBURN (Continued)

Bostonian Shoes
Arch Preserver Shoes
*for Men*
Shoe and Luggage Shop
3 STATE ST. AUBURN, N. Y.
MARSHALAISE SHOES
*for Women*
TRUNKS TRAVEL GOODS

### BINGHAMTON

CLOVERDALE PRODUCTS
- GRADE A MILK
- GRADE A GUERNSEY MILK
- BUTTER—COTTAGE CHEESE—EGGS
- CLOVERDALE ICE CREAM

Phone Bing. 2-5361 End. 1002
Cloverdale Farms Co., Inc.
*We deliver throughout the Triple Cities*

Superior
WYOMING ANTHRACITE
*"The same coal from the same mine all the time"*
BUILDERS' SUPPLIES
ATLANTIC FUEL AND RANGE OIL
Douglas Coal & Supply Co.
345-357 GRAND AVE. DIAL 7-2349

*SMARTNESS*
is the outstanding characteristic of the new spring accessories—
Handbags—Gloves—Shoes—Hosiery—Handkerchiefs and Jewelry
at McLEAN'S

### BRONXVILLE

*WEIGHT QUALITY SERVICE*
WESTCHESTER FUEL CO.
INCORPORATED
Coal—Wood—Oil
Settles the Burning Question
TELEPHONES 1472—1473 TUCKAHOE

Prince Matchabelli
Bronxville's Representative
EDGAR S. BELLIS
PHARMACY
116 Pondfield Road Tel. 1073

Ferris Radio Co.
*Authorized Agents for*
Stromberg-Carlson
Atwater Kent and Philco
Radio Repairing
RCA Radiotrons
Piano Tuning and Repairing
107 PONDFIELD RD. Tel. 4545

CEDAR ST. GARAGE
Incorporated
Complete Automotive Service - Storage - Called For and Delivered
14 CEDAR ST. Tel. 2251

Matrix Shoes
Handbags
Phoenix Hose
Slippers
Pondfield Shoe Shop
101 PONDFIELD RD. TEL. 0717

FLOWERS
*for Every Occasion*
*Artistically Arranged*
Mrs. Morgan's Flower Shop
Bronxville 2338 145 Parkway Road

FREE DELIVERY
We Sell RUMFORD BAKING POWDER
Phone 1484 1485
FAMILY FOOD STORE
104 PONDFIELD ROAD

*HIGH GRADE*
Meats, Poultry, Provisions and Sea Food
Pondfield Market, Inc.
82½ PONDFIELD ROAD TEL. 0153-0154

jeanne valentine
*Paris Designer for Hats*
111 AND 69 PONDFIELD ROAD

### BROOKLYN

*See New York City*

### BUFFALO

MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
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*Look for the New York Display Advertising in the News Section.*

Anthracite
EGG .....$11.75
STOVE .....$12.25
NUT .....$12.00
PEA .....$10.00

Coke
EGG, STOVE, NUT .....$9.15
J. Q. Clarke Coal Co., Inc.
MARION AT ELMWOOD
DELAWARE 3300

*Alterations Repair Work*
John Gould
CONTRACTOR *and* BUILDER
Masonry—Carpentry—Painting
46 BURLINGTON AVE. PA. 8813

*In the Heart of the West Side*
Elmwood Flower Shop
*Member of Florists' Telegraph Delivery*
976 Elmwood Ave. Lincoln 2776, 0948
*Corner Bidwell Parkway*

Turchin's Jewelry Store
Watches—Diamonds—Silverware
RCA-Victor Radio
GE Electrical Appliances
IES Lamps
*Open Evenings—Easy Terms*
2972 Bailey Avenue University 1374

## NEW YORK

### BUFFALO (Continued)

*Claremont Shop*
MILLINERY
DRESSES
COATS
SUITS
475 Main Street
BUFFALO, N. Y.

The Dawn BEAUTY SHOPPE
PERMANENT WAVES
Machine Wave $3.50 $5.00
Machineless Wave $5.00 $10.00
551 W. DELAVAN AVENUE AT DELAWARE
Mildred Ruth Wodtke L 5310

*Every Flower a Forget-Me-Not*
COLONIAL FLOWER SHOP
196 Delaware Ave. WA. 5310

GRANT 3365
CENTRAL DRY CLEANING CO.
Tinctorium
West Utica St., Nr. Delaware

JOHN PUEHN
337 PARKRIDGE AVENUE UN. 3480
*Complete Lines of Choice*
MEATS and FISH
Priebe Brand Poultry
*Special attention to Telephone Orders*
We Deliver

### BUFFALO—Hamburg

QUINBY DAIRY
*Try Our*
GUERNSEY — JERSEY
MILK and CREAM
Butter — Buttermilk
Creamed Cottage Cheese
Serving Buffalo and Kenmore
Phone CLEVELAND 1230 for Service

### CORTLAND

PROTECT
FUR and WOOL GARMENTS
Against MOTHS
by putting them in our STORAGE PLANT during the hot summer months. Charges reasonable. All garments insured against fire, theft, burglary, smoke, and water.
L. C. TYLER, 17 Court St., Phone 33

### GLOVERSVILLE

BIRDSEYE
FROSTED FOODS
*at*
COLLINS & STILWELL
PHONE 2090—2091

Williams & Dye
COLONIAL ESSO STATIONS

*For* WALL PAPER
of Quality - Rightly Priced
COWLES, BROWN & Co.
9 North Main St.

ENNA JETTICK SHOES
are now made with a new Flexible Sole construction which makes them more comfortable than ever. Come in and try them.
$5.00 $6.00
CHARLES BROOKINS

*Cut House Paint Bills in Half*
DEVOE'S
New Formula Paint
100% Pure
E. S. BATCHELLER & CO.

### ITHACA

DIAMONDS—*Their beauty...* Yours, at low cost—today! Fine brilliant stones set in platinum or gold, carrying our guarantee of quality.
R. A. Heggie & Bro. Co.

Millinery, Dresses, Rollins Hosiery for Women — Children's Socks—Children's Dresses
CRANCE SHOP
326 E. State Street, Ithaca, N. Y.

ATWATER'S
109 East State Street Phone 2761
*We carry a Full Line of*
HEINZ 57 VARIETIES

*New 1936*
FRIGIDAIRES
$131.50 and up
ROTHSCHILD'S

### JAMESTOWN

SPRING HATS
$3.50 and $5.00
John A. Jones
305 NO. MAIN STREET

The Genuine FRIGIDAIRE
*Sold Exclusively at*
Nelson's Store of Specialty Shops
JAMESTOWN, N. Y.

## NEW YORK

### KENMORE

Moeloth & Hafert
*Jewelers*
DIAMONDS—WATCHES
CLOCKS AND SILVERWARE
2892 DELAWARE AVE. DE 5694

GENE'S SERVICE STATION
2718 Elmwood Ave., Cor. Fowler
*We Serve You With a Smile*
Del. 9830 E. J. BOLL

HAROLD GOODHEAD
*Interior Exterior* Painting
76 Eiseman Ave. Ri 5574

### LARCHMONT

*The Smart Shop of Westchester*
Permanent Waves

Hair Styling
VICTOR HERRÉ
*Next to Larchmont Theater*
TEL. LARCH 2521 PALMER AVE.

## Long Island

### BALDWIN

SERVICE QUALITY CLEANNESS
*OUR*
DANISH BUTTER RINGS
*ARE THE BEST*
*Try One This Saturday*
HEIM'S BAKERY

### BELLAIRE

Nelson's Service Station
Richfield Gas, Oil and Greases
All Point Check Chart Lubrication
Tires, Tubes, Batteries and Accessories
Phone HOllis 5-10183
212TH STREET AND JAMAICA AVENUE
BELLAIRE, L. I.
*Ask for Our Special Spring Offer*

### FLUSHING

Elizabeth D. Hall
*Corsetiere*
Correct Corset Fashions for the Fastidious
5.00 7.50
41-30 MAIN STREET
Ind. 3-5293

*North Shore's Leading*
FURRIERS
Blachas and Mellides
DRY COLD STORAGE
$2 MINIMUM CHARGE
41-07 Kissena Blvd. Phone Ind. 3-5235

It's time to think of your Spring Wardrobe
THE BOULEVARD SHOP
141-05 Northern Boulevard
*Open Evenings Mon., Wed., Fri.*

Dane & Murphy, Inc.
SHAMPOOING, DUST CLEANING
REPAIRING, STORAGE
Oriental and domestic rugs, upholstered furniture cleaned and demothed.
*Call for and deliver*
156th St. and Barclay Ave. Ind. 5-3555

FLUSHING 9-7272
MARGARET IVERSON
*Formerly with Hickson*
HATS
Designed for the Individual
*Specializing in the hard-to-fit head sizes*
*CREATOR IMPORTER*
41-12 162 STREET

### FOREST HILLS

SHELBOURNE GARAGE
Storage—Greasing—Washing
Simonizing
Expert Repair Man Estimates Given
It's here AEROTYPE ESSO
Cars go for it!
107-18 70TH RD BOulevard 8-1219—1239

FRED G. KELLEY INC.
FIREPROOF STORAGE
Local and Long Distance Moving
CRATING—SHIPPING
PACKING
71-21 AUSTIN STREET BO 8-8100
*Jackson Heights Office*
37-60 81ST STREET HAV. 9-5000

### FREEPORT

PROTECT YOUR FURS
SPECIALIZED STORAGE SERVICE
Remodeling and New Coats now at Summer Low Prices
Cloth Coats Cleaned and Stored
$3.50
*Furs 2% Valuation. Min. $2.00*
WEISS Phone
E. Merrick Rd. Freeport 4405

BRAITHWAITE
*Commercial Stationer*
Wedding Announcements
*Also Specialties in Wedding and Shower Favors*
10 Church Street, Freeport Tel. 2458

### HEMPSTEAD

*Phone* HEMPSTEAD 11 or 468
Theo. Hengstenberg & Sons
FLORISTS
Graham Avenue, West of Franklin
Hempstead, N. Y.

ARNELL'S
MEN'S SHOP, Inc.
*Featuring* HICKEY-FREEMAN *and* STEIN-BLOCH CLOTHES
STETSON HATS
MANHATTAN SHIRTS
262 FULTON ST. HEMPSTEAD, N. Y.
Tel. Hempstead 616 Established Over 30 Years

THE ORIGINAL
DR. S. M. HARRIS
OPTOMETRISTS AND OPTICIANS
40 Main St., Hempstead (1 flight up)
(In the same building with GRANT'S)
Main Office: New York City
Be sure to look for the initials S. M.
Not connected with any other optical office in Nassau County.

## NEW YORK

## Long Island

### HEMPSTEAD (Continued)

SWAN KIDDIE SHOP
Outfitting the Younger Set
New Born-to-16 Years
*(Opp. W. T. Grant's)*
41A Main Street

*Howland Funeral Service*
*Robert M. Howland, Inc.*
*Forty-six Greenwich Street*
*Hempstead, N. Y.*
*Tel. Hempstead 184*

NASSAU LUMBER CO., INC.
*Dealers in*
Building Materials
PHONE HEMPSTEAD 370

### HEMPSTEAD Floral Park

FLORAL PARK 5289-W
Painting - Decorating
Paper Hanging
H. W. RAMSEY
38 VAN SICLEN AVENUE FLORAL PARK

### HEMPSTEAD Franklin Square

CHRIS. TRUELSON
DODGE *and* PLYMOUTH
*Sales and Service*
Wheel Aligning Service
114 Hempstead Turnpike, Franklin Sq., L. I.
Phone Hempstead 6100

### JACKSON HEIGHTS

H. N. HENSCH, INC.
*Authorized*
*Sales* Ford *Service*
New Cars and Trucks Used Cars and Trucks
8509 Northern Blvd. Roosevelt Ave. at 75th St.
Jackson Hts., N. Y. Jackson Heights, N. Y.
90-02 43rd Ave. 90-02 43rd Ave.,
Elmhurst, N. Y. Elmhurst, N. Y.

Hallett & Hallett, Inc.
*Funeral Directors*
HOWARD L. HALLETT, Director
THE HALLETT HOMESTEAD, Northern Blvd at 147th St., Flushing. Fl. 9-0062-4026.
THE HALLETT CHAPEL, 8-17 Astoria Blvd., Astoria. Astoria 8-0011-0012

To express love or friendship, sympathy or congratulations—
FLOWERS
Keffas Bros. Flowers
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Exchange Barber Shop
AND BEAUTY PARLOR
(Formerly Golden Pheasant Barber Shop and Beauty Parlor)
Cleanliness — Service — Satisfaction
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The DINNER BELL RESTAURANT, Inc.
Polk Avenue (37th) and 83rd Street
A High Standard of Service Maintained with Southern Menus a Specialty
*Luncheon—Afternoon Tea—Dinner*
Bridge Parties will be served as carefully as in your own home. Tel. Havemeyer 4-8080

Fred's Quality Market
MEATS—POULTRY
SEA FOOD
The Most Modern Meat Market in Queens
*Prompt Deliveries*
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3-HOUR SERVICE
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All work done on the premises
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Dresses - Coats - Suits
*Headquarters for Youthful Stouts*
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DOROTHY PATON
37-46 82ND STREET
Frocks of Distinction
*at Moderate Prices*
*SPECIAL OFFERING*
Specially Designed Golf Dresses, Washable Silk, Pleated Backs, at $6.95

Call Newtown 9-5525
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QUEENS RETAIL FURRIER, Inc.
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PHONE REPUBLIC 9-0219
for REPAIRING, REMODELING, and DRY AIR COLD STORAGE
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CREATIVE FURRIERS
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for
• Paints • Wallpaper
• Window Shades
GARDEN SUPPLIES—MAZDA LAMPS
JOHN J. LAKE & SON
88 Atlantic Ave. Tel. Lynbrook 3155

Frederick's Delicatessen
*A Reminder that we carry*
BURNETT'S *pure* VANILLA
ROAST CHICKENS
*A full line of Delicacies.*
76 Atlantic Avenue Tel. Lyn. 635-R

SEE NEXT PAGE

## NEW YORK

### Long Island

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Sales **RADIO** Service
M. W. OBERMILLER
Featuring EMERSON RADIO and Other Short Wave Reception Sets
Station W1XAL
Interesting to All Monitor Readers
CALL LYNBROOK 8899 230 Union Ave.
PHONE LYNBROOK 4569

WATCH and JEWELRY REPAIRING
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*JEWELER*
Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry, Silverware, Clocks
373 SUNRISE HIGHWAY

Cleaver Brothers Corp.
Mobilgas
Socony Products
*Complete Automotive Service*
Sunrise Highway and Roosevelt Street
Tele. Lyn 9876

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CHOICE MEATS and PROVISIONS
87 Atlantic Avenue Lynbrook, N. Y.
Telephone Lynbrook 8422

I. Jacobson & Son
DEPARTMENT STORE
New Spring Showing of Boys', Girls' and Infants' Wear
21 ATLANTIC AVENUE
Next to Queensboro Gas & Electric Co.

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*It pays* THREE *ways to buy* CHEVROLETS:
1st—World's Lowest Prices.
2nd—Valve In Head Six Economy.
3rd—Year after Year Dependability
LAWRENCE W. BEHAN
80-84 MAIN ST., PATCHOGUE, N. Y.
TEL. 1600

SWEZEY COAL & FEED CO.
COAL AND FUEL OIL
QUALITY FUELS
Telephones | Patchogue 270 | Port Jefferson 555

POTTER & ROBINSONS, Inc.
WE SELL and RENT REAL ESTATE
WE SELL FIRE—AUTO—LIFE
*and All Casualty* INSURANCE
30 EAST MAIN ST. Telephone 8

JAMES G. SHAND
PATCHOGUE AND BAYPORT
QUALITY GROCERY
Foods Nationally Advertised in The Christian Science Monitor Are For Sale in Our Stores
*Free Delivery Service*
Tel. Patchogue 1060, Bayport 317

G. BRANDAU
16 SOUTH OCEAN AVENUE
HIGH GRADE MEATS
*Extra Selected*
FANCY POULTRY
*S. & W. Canned Goods*
DELIVERY SERVICE TEL. 104

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J. H. PAULI
MEATS OF QUALITY
Premier Food Products
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HOLLIS 5-5231—5232
*Orders called for and delivered*

Queens Corset Shoppe
"The Oldest and Most Reliable Corset Shop in Queens Village"
215-31 JAMAICA AVENUE
Mrs. Roth, expert corsetiere, always in attendance. No charge for alterations.

*Samuel Schneider*
FURS Made to Order, Remodeling, Cleaning and Glazing at Reasonable Prices. Cold Storage.
96-11 Springfield Blvd.
Opp. L. I. R. R., Queens Village, N. Y.
Call or Phone MIssouri 7-0527

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*Walk-Over*
*1936 CABANA*

Smartly patterned with verified perforations and stitching. Your choice of several styles and colors.
TOLLEY'S
Established 1905 Phone 2-1752 R H
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RICHMOND HILL, N. Y.

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GAS CO. DEALER
OIL BURNER INSTALLATIONS
ALEX. LIST
8558 118th Street
Virginia 7-1118

*The* SMART SHOP
EDITH SCHWARTZ
*MILLINERY*
Bridal Veils and Bridesmaids' Hats
NOW Featuring HATS at $1.85
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*Quality Meats*
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*Specializing in*
HOME COOKING and BAKING
106-09 Jamaica Avenue
Phone: Richmond Hill 2-4001

WHEN *you purchase goods advertised in The Christian Science Monitor or answer a Monitor advertisement—please mention the Monitor.*

## NEW YORK

### Long Island

**RICHMOND HILL** *(Continued)*

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*Groceries and Delicatessen*
Fruits and Vegetables
109-13 Jamaica Avenue
Tel. Richmond Hill 2-0275
*All Orders Promptly Delivered*

J A H N ' S
*SODA CANDY*
*LUNCHEON*
117-03 HILLSIDE AVENUE
Phone Virginia 7-3883 *Next to R-K-O*

Phone Rich. Hill 2-0277 Virginia 7-8212
Brooklyn Manor
Garage and Gas Station
*Accessories and Repairs*
Prest-O-Lite Battery Service Station
Full Line of Standard Make Tires and Tubes
JAMAICA AVENUE and 101ST STREET

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If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue, call The Christian Science Monitor Advertising Information Bureau, where a record of local and national advertisers is maintained. Tel. Rockville Centre 1815. 31 Yale Place, 8 a. m. to 1 p. m., daily.
*Look for the New York Display Advertising in the News Section*

New Accessories for your Suit or Dress, Silk Hosiery
3 pairs - $2.25
THE PRISCILLA
205 SUNRISE HIGHWAY

MINART DRUG STORE
Cut Rate COSMETICS
CANDY AGENCY
*Perfumes - Toilet Articles*
24 NORTH VILLAGE AVE. R. V. C. 3692
Are you looking for a Hairdresser, Madame?
THE MAX Beauty Salon
*Is Long Island's Finest*
For an appointment call
ROCKVILLE CENTRE 4036
40 SOUTH PARK AVENUE

Modern Majestic Laundry
INC.
*15% discount cash and carry*
106 N. Park Ave., Rockville Ctr., N. Y.
Rockville Centre 62 Freeport 2680
Far Rockaway 7-5060

Gerber's STRAINED VEGETABLES
RENKEN & KUEHLKEN
*Fancy Groceries — Delicatessen*
19 NORTH PARK AVENUE Tel. 2463

**WHITESTONE**

CAMPO
Quality groceries, fruits and vegetables
BIRDSEYE FROSTED FOODS
14-23 150TH STREET
We Deliver Phones Fl. 9-6977, Fl. 9-6957

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Pittsburgh Paints, Hardware and Garden Supplies
150-34 14th Avenue Tel. Fl. 9-7609

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TELEPHONE MAMARONECK 2840
*Member of the American Institute of Laundering*
Mamaroneck Individual Laundry, Inc.
W. ROY HALSEY, *Mgr.*
MAMARONECK AVE. and NEW ST.
MAMARONECK, N Y
Quality and Service Since 1879
R. G. BREWER, Inc.
Lumber Fuel Oil
Building Materials
Old Company Lehigh Coal
44-48 East Boston Post Road
Telephones Mamaroneck 1280—1281

HAWKIN'S
Est. 1918
Jeweler — Watchmaker
82 MAMARONECK AVENUE
Specializing
Fine Watch, Clock, Jewelry Repairing

**MILLWOOD**

Millwood Coal Co., Inc.
Millwood, N. Y. Telephone Briarcliff 2171
AUTHORIZED SWIFT'S AGENT
for their entire line of Red Steer Fertilizers (complete plant food) and VIGORO
*SPECIAL SALE*
*Cast Stone Garden Ornaments*

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THE Mount Vernon Trust Company
20 E. 1st St., cor. 3rd Ave.
*Complete Banking Facilities*
*Call for a copy of "Services." Make the Trust Company YOUR Bank.*

WILLIAM J. FEE COAL CO.
COAL—COKE—FUEL OILS
Oakwood 8884-8885 15 So. 3rd Ave.
Fairbanks 4-3948 Mt. Vernon, N. Y.

*A Thought Now About Your*
Spring Requirements in Furs
Will Save You Money—and Avoid Rush and Delay Later
*Consult* BEREY
(Fur Craftsman of Reliability)
Prospect. cor. Crary Ave Oakwood 2554

*Hamblen's*
*Known as Van Dyk Tea Store 1911 to 1934*
1134TH AVE., MT. VERNON, N. Y.
DAIRY PRODUCTS, NUTS
EVAPORATED FRUITS, CANDIES

## NEW YORK

**MOUNT VERNON** *(Continued)*

BENJAMIN HOWLAND
TEXACO
Certified Service Station
Sanford Boulevard and Durham Avenue
Telephone Hillcrest 1151

INSURANCE
*of all kinds by*
Charles J. Schoen
*Murray Schoen & Morgan, Inc.*
9 South Third Avenue
Mount Vernon, N. Y.
TEL. OAK. 6500
FAIRBANKS 4-4305

"The Knolls"
RICH AND ELM AVENUES
Telephone Hillcrest 4235
Luncheon, Dinner, Sunday Dinner
*The Knolls has pleased the discriminating residents of Westchester County for the past ten years.*
Ideal Accommodations for Banquets, Wedding Receptions and Bridge Parties

F. E. HOLMES & SON
F. Irving Holmes
*Funeral Home*
141 and 143 SOUTH FIRST AVE
Mount Vernon Oakwood 9421
59 WEST 125TH ST., N. Y. C.
Tel. Harlem 7-0956

**NEWBURGH**

HIGHLAND LAUNDRY SERVICE and ZORIC ODORLESS DRY CLEANING
PEEKSKILL 3000-3001

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| White Plains | 10184 | Poughkeepsie | 4793 |
| Ossining | 1917 | Croton | 459 |
| Tarrytown | 2359 | Chappaqua | 210 |
| Newburgh | 3178 | Mt. Kisco | 5492 |
| | | Katonah | 198 |

Highland-Quassaick National Bank and Trust Company
22-24 WATER STREET
*Broadway Branch 244 Broadway*
"Member of Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation"

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WHY GO TO NEW YORK
FOR A NEW AND SMART COIFFURE
SEE ERICH
365 NORTH AVE
TEL. N. R. 4356

NUROCO "CONE-CLEANED" ANTHRACITE
The Most HEAT, with the Least ATTENTION at the LOWEST COST.
NEW ROCHELLE COAL and LUMBER CO.
361 NORTH AVE. N. R. 1000
*Also Nuroco Heating Oil*

*Why Experiment?*
Our Corset Fitters Are Graduate Corsetieres
LA ROSE SHOPPE
525 MAIN STREET (KRESGE BLDG.)

George T. Davis, Inc.
FUNERAL DIRECTORS
*—Since 1864—*
TELEPHONE N. R. 324
14 LE COUNT PLACE
New Rochelle, New York

*Phone for Food*
NEW ROCHELLE 978-979
MAYFLOWER GROCER
F. SCHUMACHER, *Prop.*
Quality Groceries, Fruits, Vegetables
BIRDSEYE FROSTED FOODS
661 North Avenue, New Rochelle, N. Y.
*(Opposite Mayflower)*

The Cake Shop
*Jean Allen, Caterer*
Delicious Home-Made Candies

Pastries—Cakes
Luncheon and Afternoon Tea
Ten Maple Avenue
New Rochelle 5741

SOLD RENTED REPAIRED
*Prompt, Guaranteed Service*
All-American Typewriter Co.
41 LAWTON ST NEW ROCHELLE 2763

*Leonard Talner*
*JEWELER*
Are You Looking For WEDDING PRESENTS?
Beautiful Gorham Sterling Silverware will solve your GIFT PROBLEM
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INCORPORATED
CLEANING—PRESSING—REPAIRING
*8 to 24-Hour Service*
Spotless, Odorless, Non-Shrinkable
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*CURTAINS—BEDSPREADS*
*COTTON FROCKS and LADIES' UNDERWEAR*
OTHER RUBY LANE STORES THROUGHOUT WESTCHESTER COUNTY AND LONG ISLAND
550 Main St., New Rochelle, N. Y.

Painting and Decorating
HENRY WISCHMAN
30 Spruce Street New Rochelle 774-J

I. B. COHEN
*Agents*
Burberry of London
Hickey-Freeman Clothes for Men
Boys' Clothes
507 MAIN ST. NEW ROCHELLE 7100

## NEW YORK

**NEW ROCHELLE** *(Continued)*

EXPRESS SERVICE

Daily Trips to and from New York

**NEW YORK CITY**

*Bronx*

Dr. Paul Schickler
OPTOMETRIST
2 W. FORDHAM ROAD
BRONX, N. Y.
*For Appointment Call SEdgwick 3-0909*

*Brooklyn*

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9-11 A. M. Monday, Wednesday, Friday

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Carpenter — Cabinet Maker
Alterations, Jobbing, Mill Work
*Estimates Cheerfully Given*
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Mansfield 6-5387

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MORTICIANS
*Serving Brooklyn for 67 Years*
7501 FIFTH AVENUE
SHORE ROAD 5-1600

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55 Prospect Place
NEVINS 8-4191

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• OIL BURNERS
Fred Winterson
• Midwood 8-0267
2442 NOSTRAND AVENUE

CARLINO BROS.
7512 THIRD AVE. ATLANTIC 5-0537
Oysters—Crabmeat—Scallops—Cod and Sole Fillets, Swordfish and Halibut Steaks and other fine Sea Foods in

LOOK! For the NEON CLOCK
R. M. PARTRIDGE
*Watchmaker—Jeweler*
HAS MOVED
Ingersoll 2-8462 to 1042 FLATBUSH AVE.

Rosedale Florist
Flowers of Quality
521 OCEAN AVE., Corner Church Ave.
GEO. ANTON, Mgr. Buckminster 2-7916

Jane Bates Jones
*Millinery Importer*
$5.95 and up
*736 Flatbush Avenue*
*Tel. 3827 Buckminster*

HIGHWAY HAND LAUNDRY
*We Do Work of Every Description*
535 Kings Highway
Esplanade 5-1141

*Manhattan*

The Funeral Church, Inc.
TRafalgar 7-8200
Dignified, reasonable, reliable. All estimates given in writing in advance.
Broadway at 66th St., New York
FRANK E. CAMPBELL

Phone RHinelander 4-6487

Martin Theiss
*FLORIST*
1103 Lexington Avenue
at 77th St. Subway Station
NEW YORK CITY

*Benj. Weil, Pres.* *Alfred Weil, Sec.*
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FUNERAL DIRECTORS
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Lackawanna 4-1400
Ext. 126

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*Mail orders filled*
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*Slip Covers made to order.*
Carl W. Schwabe
QUALITY SERVICE
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## NEW YORK

**NEW YORK CITY** *(Continued)*

*Manhattan*

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In addition to our luxurious service in our splendidly appointed shop, our experts will call at your home or office anywhere in Greater New York.
The Barclay Barber Shop
BARCLAY HOTEL
111 E. 48TH ST. WI 2-5900

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CHEVROLET OLDSMOBILE CADILLAC LA SALLE
RIZZUTO MOTOR CO.
INCORPORATED
1049-53 PARK STREET
D. RIZZUTO, Pres. PHONES 351—352

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Gloves in Silk and Fabric
59c, 75c and $1.00 pair
*Spring shades including London Tan*
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Shine-and-Hat Reblocking Shop
12 S. Division St., Peekskill, N. Y.
*Gloves Cleaned*

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Optometrist
MEDICAL ARTS BUILDING
PEEKSKILL, N. Y.
PHONE 2654-J

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GOLDEN JUBILEE YEAR
brings America a new standard of Refrigerator value.
GEORGE OLSON CO.
942 Main Street Phone Peek. 1550

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*All grades of milk*
Cream—Real Churned Buttermilk
Cottage Cheese
PEEKSKILL OSSINING MAHOPAC
Phone 2100 1260 2141

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China Glassware Gifts
DuPont's Paints Toys
Norge Refrigerators
MAIN STREET and NELSON AVENUE
PEEKSKILL, N. Y.

W. T. VALENTINE
Groceries, Spices, Fruits and Vegetables
1100 PARK STREET
Tel. 436 Peekskill, N. Y.

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ARCH PRESERVER SHOES
*for Men and Women*
$9.00 and upwards
I. GOLDBERG, SON
29-31 NORTH MAIN STREET

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SALE
*of* ROSEBUSHES
Our third shipment has arrived . . . dozens of the most popular varieties in large field grown bushes . . . guaranteed to grow and to bloom this year.
LUCKEY, PLATT & CO.

VISIT OUR NEW MODERN RUG SHOP
The Wallace Co.
Dress Up Your Desserts and Salads with
KNOX *Sparkling* GELATINE
from VAN DYK—B. Witzork, C. Hoag, Owners
PROVISIONS
366 Main St. Phone 3528-W Free Delivery
WALL PAPERS PAINT
LINOLEUM
ESTIMATES FURNISHED
E. V. GRANT
317 MAIN STREET

SWISS CLEANERS and DYERS
YOUR DRESSES
will look so much FRESHER and CLEANER after our highly skilled workers carefully clean and refinish them.
Phone 644 542 Main Street

B & M FOOD MARKET
PRUDENCE CHUCK BEEF HASH
FRESH MEAT
469 Main Street Phone 6160

COLLINGWOOD & SEAMAN, INC.
COAL OIL COKE
41 Market Street Phone 2330
*Put your coal in now.*

BAUER'S
3rd Anniversary Sale
Dresses - Coats - Suits
Sportswear - Accessories
*At Great Savings*
260 MAIN STREET

## NEW YORK

**ROCHESTER**

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390 Grand Avenue
Telephone Culver 515—9-12 noon.

J. E. Thompson COMPANY
Women's Wear
*of Smart Individuality*
78 CLINTON AVENUE SOUTH
ROCHESTER, N. Y.

COAL
Famous Reading Anthracite That Better Hard Coal
IRONDEQUOIT COAL *and* SUPPLY COMPANY
149 Ridge Road, East Glen. 6161

McCONNELL MILK & ICE CO.
PITTSFORD, N. Y.
Sweet, Fresh, Rich Milk
with a distinctive flavor
Order a trial today of real Pasteurized Milk. Delivered everywhere in Rochester.
MONROE 6616

Edith Ellis
OF ROCHESTER
During the Spring House Cleaning
Dine at
38 EAST AVENUE

ELDER'S MARKET
Fresh Fruit and Vegetables
MEATS and GROCERIES
527 Monroe Avenue Monroe 1050

INSURANCE
*of All Kinds*
*See* GEORGE DIETRICH CO., INC.
8th Floor, Lincoln Alliance Bank Bldg.
or Telephone Office, Stone 78
Residence, Phone Monroe 225
*Personal Claim Service Everywhere*

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New York Life Insurance Company funds are always available for conservative loans on residential, apartment and business properties in Rochester area. Reasonable rates and prompt service assured.
*Rentals Sales Mortgages Insurance*
J. E. GOUTREMOUT
Corporation
802 UNION TRUST BUILDING

VAN INGEN
Fuel READING Service
COAL—COKE—OIL
262 ARNETT BLVD. GENESEE 2105

Coal, Fuel Oil
COKE
FRANK K. YOUNG
542 Monroe Avenue

PROJANSKY
TAILORS—FURRIERS
for gentlewomen
*Ready to Wear*
39 EAST AVE. STONE 337, 338

E. H. CLARK COAL CO.
INCORPORATED
'blue coal'
*Try it today, you'll order it tomorrow*
WE ASK YOUR PATRONAGE
MAIN 18

BRIGHTON PLACE DAIRY
GLENWOOD 144

DYERS Beck DRY CLEANERS
360 Park Ave 762 Monroe Ave.
1794 East Ave. 1235 University Ave.
CALL MONROE 8484

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TELEPHONE 191
Norbert Luft, Jeweler
*Successor to* M. NAGEL
Expert Repairing in Watches, Clocks and Jewelry
DONE ON THE PREMISES
*33 years of experience at your service*
4 Popham Road Scarsdale, N. Y.
Estimates Cheerfully Given

PLUMBING—HEATING
FURNACE CLEANING
High Powered Vacuum
RETUBING STEEL BOILERS
JOHN R. PHILIP
54 GARTH ROAD
SCARSDALE 2200 NITE CALL 924

Garden Supplies—Devoe Paints
*Scotts Grass Seed*
Walter A. Hoblin, Inc.
1 Garth Road, Scarsdale, N. Y. Tel. 3454

Chester Tailors and Furriers
36 GARTH ROAD, SCARSDALE
*Custom-Made Suits a Specialty*
Cleaning, Pressing and Repairing
Dry Cleaning and Dyeing
*Special Prices for Spring Cleaning*
We Call and Deliver Promptly
PHONE SCARSDALE 1212
By Appointment Hours 9 to 6

MAE-BLANCHE BEAUTY PARLOR
22 Harwood Court
Telephone Scarsdale 4073 Scarsdale, N. Y.

Trees, Shrubs, Roses, Perennials
Lawns, Rock Gardens, Pools
Blossom Knoll
*Nurseries and Greenhouse*
Central Avenue Tel. Scars 2096

## NEW YORK

**SCARSDALE—Hartsdale**

E. ROBISON, Inc.
*Hardware—Fuel Oil*
*Garage*
HARTSDALE ROAD, HARTSDALE, N. Y.
TELEPHONE WHITE PLAINS 8866

**SCHENECTADY**

FASHION WELT ENNA JETTICK Shoes SHOES FOR WOMEN $5 and $6

*You Need No Longer Be Told That You Have an Expensive Foot*
THE CARL CO.
430 STATE STREET TEL. 4-9111

Barneys
HOME FURNISHINGS
and all the little items that make a home complete and livable and a full assortment of the newest kitchenware.
PHONE 4-4811

BOOKS
For Recreation as well as for Serious READING—Always Carried in Stock
UNION BOOK COMPANY
257 STATE STREET

WALLHIDE PRIMER
For exterior use. Makes finish coats cover better and last longer.
FREEMAN & SON
124 WALL STREET

**SYRACUSE**

DOWNYFLAKE DOUGHNUTS
*Famous From Coast to Coast*
403 SOUTH WARREN STREET

Home Dairy Co.
*Cafeteria and Bakery*
118 SO. SALINA STREET
320 SO. WARREN STREET

Barnes Flower Shop
FLOWERS
*Carry a Message of Hope and Joy*
*Syracuse Shop* 360 Park Ave. 1794 East Ave.
*Binghamton Shop* 762 Monroe Ave. 1235 University Ave.

Grace M. Scutt
*Harper Method Shop of Hairdressing*
Permanent Waving, Facials, Shampooing, Manicuring
416 So. Salina St. Tel. 2-2775

The Holzworth Store
We Sell RUMFORD BAKING POWDER
GROCERIES, MEATS, VEGETABLES and FRUITS
1004 Lancaster Avenue
Tel. 6-2121

Coal and Coke
VINCETT COAL CO.
115 E. Genesee St. Tel. 2-0163

**UTICA**

Interior Decorating
Go modern this Spring, add beauty and convenience to your home. From paint and wall paper to classic furniture—there's everything here, individual in its particular field . . . and Wells traditional quality.
J. B. Wells & Son Co.

ACME COAL CO.
STANLEY THEATER BUILDING
Retailers of
ACME ANTHRACITE (Sand Flotation Cleaned Hard Coal)
NIAGARA HUDSON COKE
Tel. 2-2168 Modern Downtown Office

BAKER
the Florist
*Seasonable Flowers*
Established 46 Years
809 CORNELIA ST. | Phones 4-3175
208 GENESEE ST. |

*Style Moderate Price Quality*
IRVING H. IRION
*Millinery*
200 Genesee Street Utica, N. Y.

*"Known for Great Value-Giving"*
Fall and Winter Showing of
Dresses, Coats, Suits and Millinery
Famous
Bleecker Street at Charlotte

GENERAL ELECTRIC
Refrigerators, Radios, Washers, Cleaners, Ironers, Ranges
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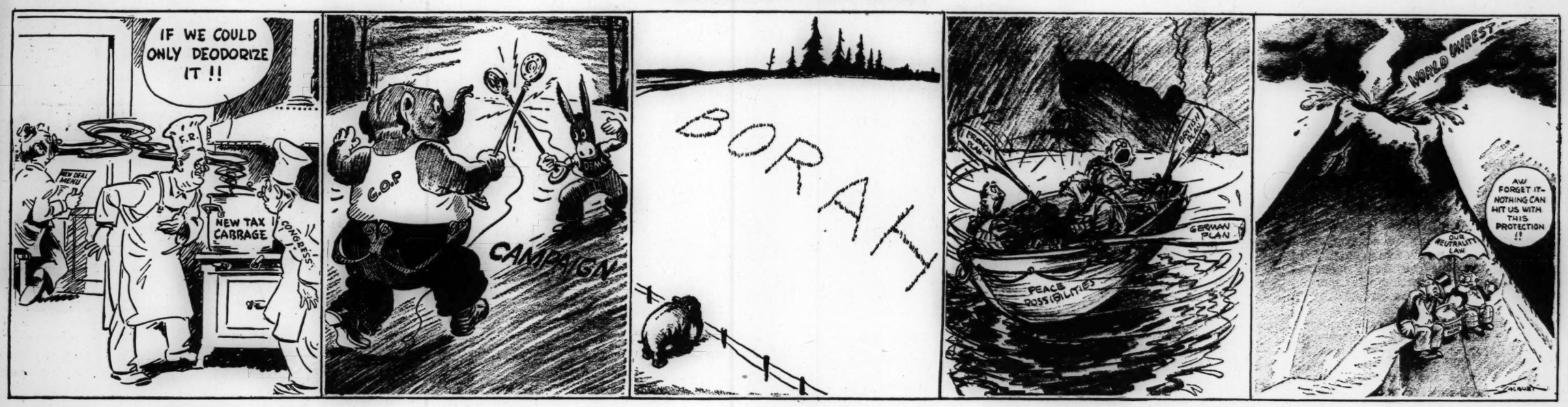
*NO HONESTLY exerted force can be utterly lost.*—J. A. FROUDE.

# Daily Features

*THE ancestor of every action is a thought.*—EMERSON.

## Cartoons of the Week




—Sweigert in San Francisco Chronicle — Scent of the Muddle Hangs Round It Still

—Homan in Newark Ledger — Choice of Weapons

—Fitzpatrick in St. Louis Post-Dispatch — Wisconsin Grass Roots

—Hutton in Philadelphia Inquirer — The Lifeboat

—Talburt in Cincinnati Post — Pardon Us, If We Seem Uneasy!

## Worth Knowing

First Weeping Willow Tree Known to take root in America was a healthy Twig brought from England to John Park Custis, step-son of George Washington. It was planted at Abington Estate in Virginia. From this tree all the early American Weeping Willow Trees were descended.

*Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor*

## Puzzle Corner

XI

Conducted by Puzzlesmith

**1. Cryptogram**

ANOTHER crypt today, and with it a few more hints for beginners. As usual, each letter is represented throughout by another. And, of course, if you do not care to work it out with the hints, you may cover them up with a piece of paper as you decipher the message.

USE PQRR TQVX YZO CSRAQVB

ST GHUIYSBHJKC J BSSX

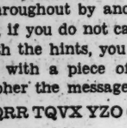
HOGHOJYQSV TSH GZQRXHOV

JC PORR JC JXERYC.

An expert would doubtless turn his attention to those double letters in the 4-letter word, after having disposed of the obvious clue given by the single letter "J" which may be either A, I, or O. Take, for example, that word represented by "PQRR." You will also note another which is almost identical, "PORR." These at once suggest a changed vowel in the case of the "Q" and the "O." The double letters are most likely to be either LL, EE, DD, SS, RR, FF, or GG. Note also the double letters in the 4-letter word "BSSX." These are most likely to be either EE or OO. The combinations BB, NN, and SS occur rarely in such a 4-letter word. With these hints, it should not be difficult for you to complete the message.

**2. Word Diamond**

Here's an easy word diamond. More difficult word forms will be given as time goes on. Words are to be filled in which read the same across as down. Definitions: 1, A consonant. 2, A bird. 3, Confectionery. 4, Hired. 5, A consonant.



**3. Grocery List**

Here's fun for the young puzzler while on his way to the grocery store. He carries a list which reads as follows: RACE, BROAD, MINK, PATCHES, HALT, BEADS, CANE, BUSTER. On his way he must change one letter in each word in order to spell the name of the article he is to purchase at the grocery store. It's for beginners!

**4. Letter Changing**

Here's a letter-changing puzzle that's a bit more difficult than some we've had, and yet it should not take you very long. Changing only one letter at a time, and forming a proper word each time, change DULL to KEEN in five moves.

**5. Rebus**

Do you see the letter below? It represents a seven-letter word in rebus form. A hint has already been given, and you'll find more in the lines below. Try solving it without referring to the answer.

S

Watch out! Who for the answer toils
Will find the watched pot often boils!

[Answers Appear Elsewhere]

## Daily Anecdote

### Why He Left Scotland

*Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor*

SIR DOUGLAS HAIG, the Scottish commander of the British Army, used to tell of a Scot who bored his English friends by boasting about Scotland.

"Why did you leave Scotland," a Londoner asked, "since you liked the place so much?"

The Scot chuckled and said, "You see, it was like this: In Scotland everybody was as clever as I was—but here I'm getting along verra weel."

## For the Scrapbook

**Kindness**

Blow wind of God and set us free
From hate and want of charity;
Strip off the trappings of our pride
And drive us to our brother's side.
—*William Charles Braithwaite*

**Standard**

Let us raise a standard to which the wise and honest can repair; the event is in the hand of God. —*Washington.*

### Where Is the Enemy?

I HAVE somewhere read of a regiment ordered to march into a small town, and take it. I think it was in the Tyrol; but, wherever it was, it chanced that the place was settled by a colony who believed the Gospel of Christ, and proved their faith by their works. A courier from a neighboring village informed them that troops were advancing to take the town. They quietly answered, "If they will take it, they must."

Soldiers soon came riding in, with colors flying, and fifes piping their shrill defiance. They looked around for an enemy, and saw the farmer at his plow, the blacksmith at his anvil, and the woman at her churn or spinning wheel. . . .

"Where are your soldiers?" they asked. "We have none," was the brief reply.

"But we have come to take the town."

"Well, friends, it lies before you."

"But is there nobody here to fight?"

"No; we are all Christians."

Here was an emergency altogether unprovided for—a sort of resistance which no bullet could hit, a fortress perfectly bombproof. The commander was perplexed.

"If there is nobody to fight with, of course we cannot fight," said he. "It is impossible to take such a town as this."—*Lydia Maria Child*

## Parliamentary Practice

*Question Box*

*Questions for discussion herein, and in their turn, are answered in this feature by Arthur T. Lewis, author of "Parliamentary Rules Simplified."*

### New Business

**Question:** On reaching the time for new business, the chairman of a board announces for consideration an item noted on his list of matters; but before considering the subject, the board adjourns. At the next regular board meeting, should this item come up again as new business or unfinished business?

**Answer:** Robert's Rules of Order (page 262) specifies that unfinished business includes "first, the business pending and undisposed of at the previous adjournment; and then the general orders that were on the calendar for the previous meeting and not disposed of; finally matters postponed to this meeting that have not been disposed of."

In a membership meeting, the statement by the chairman that a certain matter required action seems not to place it in any of the above categories. Therefore if the meeting adjourned before a motion was made, and the question had actually become pending, it would remain new business. As to whether this technicality need be strictly observed in a board meeting, is for the board to determine.

As a rule, board meetings are more informal. A board may consider business in virtually any order desired by a majority of its members; just as the parent body may, by a two-thirds vote, take up business out of its regular order.

## Brevities

**Humorist:** In America a parachutist landed on a table set for a meal on the roof-garden of a house. It appears that he is a friend of the family and had often been urged to drop in to lunch.

**Louisville Courier-Journal:** Most of us are in a class with the fellow who said he didn't care whom the government taxed as long as he wasn't one of them.

**Publishers' Syndicate:** The reward of being punctual is that you lose a lot of time waiting for people who aren't.

## Companions

Monitor Camera Club, From Vernon W. Dwyer, Portland, Maine

Composition in Black and White

## In Lighter Vein

**Not Genuine**

The little group of country folk had been watching the band play for several minutes. They had never seen a trombone before, and the player of that instrument received particular attention. Finally, one farmhand nudged another with his elbow.

"Come on," he said, "it's a fake. He don't swaller it every time."—*Pearson's.*

**Carelessness**

Sailor: "We've just dropped our anchor, ma'am."

Lady: "Humph, I thought you would. It's been dangling outside for some time."

**An Ideal Place**

Wife: "Where can I put this so I won't forget it before I go out?"

Husband: "In front of the mirror."

**Correct**

The clerk was attempting to sell a bicycle to a farmer. "They're good and cheap," urged the clerk, "and they won't eat their heads off when not in use. You'd find one mighty handy to ride around on your farm. I can sell you this one for $40."

"Forty dollars! I'd rather put my money into a cow."

"But you'd look foolish riding a cow around your farm."

"Not so foolish as I would look milking a bicycle."

**The Reason**

The office boy reported that a very persistent traveler had at last departed. "You told him I was out?" asked the manager.

"Yes, sir," replied the youth, "but he said he didn't believe me because I was working when he called."—*El Paso World News.*

## Vocations

*Ideas That Have Brought Supply*

[*Readers of The Christian Science Monitor are invited to share in this column ideas that have brought supplies. $1 is paid for each item accepted.*]

### Travel Luncheons

A WOMAN who had traveled widely found it necessary to make some extra money. Knowing that there were many of her friends and neighbors who had longed for the opportunity to travel, or who hoped to do so in the future, she arranged for a series of "travel luncheons."

She got out all the pictures of different countries, as well as linen and other things she had collected during her travels. Each meeting covered some specific country or city, and she gave "personally conducted tours" that were vivid and entertaining. She has been so successful in these that her luncheon groups have increased; and she is also in demand for lectures before schools and clubs. —K. V. S., Madison, Wis.

## What They Say

**Pushing a Button**

"Education enables man to get along without intelligence. We should educate people to think. Most of them don't use their intelligence. They ask a boy what 7x9 is, and he knows the answer without using his intelligence. It has reached a point where it is just like pushing a button."—*Albert E. Wiggam.*

**Gold and Silver**

"Gold is no good in the world if it just lies and does nothing. We must allow a flow of silver and gold. This will be a great help in bringing the Americas together."—*G. E. Raignel.*

**Preparedness**

"Preparedness alone does not keep us out of war."—*George H. Dern.*

**Hm—m!**

"I would rather be wrong than be President."—*Channing Pollock.*

## Puzzle Corner Answers

1. You will find the solving of cryptograms a good recreation for children as well as adults.
2. S, Owl, Sweet, Let, T.
3. Rice, Bread, Milk, Matches, Salt, Beans, Cake, Butter.
4. Dull, Dell, Fell, Feel, Keel, Keen.
5. See the S (Seethes).

## Odds and Ends

**Early Balloon Flight**

Jean Pierre Blanchard, a French aeronaut residing in England, was the first balloonist to dare to cross the Channel; and he succeeded in the attempt. He took with him Dr. Jefferies, an American who had graduated from Harvard in 1763. The car of the balloon is preserved at Calais.

**Wedding Rings**

Prospective bridegrooms in Germany may buy a gold wedding ring containing up to eight carats. A government decree bans the selling of any ring with a larger gold content.

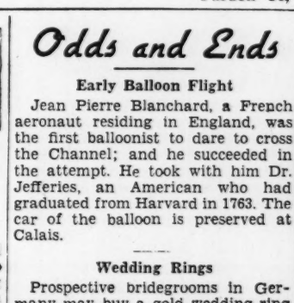
**Cold Storage**

Francis Bacon made the first experiment in cold storage in 1626 by collecting snow to stuff a fowl in order to observe the effect of cold on the preservation of the flesh?

**Electric Light Notice**

The earliest notice of electric light appeared in the English Journal of the Society of Arts, vol. 1, page 323, in 1853.

## Crossword Puzzle No. 229



*Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor*

**Across**

1. Scrutinize
4. Split pulse
7. Period of time
9. Pronoun
10. Competitive trials of speed
12. Constellation
13. Unit
15. Edible seaweed
17. Fish
19. Wish
20. Put on
21. Rodent

**Down**

1. Solid structure of masonry
2. Elevate
3. Philippine tree
5. Part of "to be"
6. Young hare
8. Musical note
11. Flavor
14. An onion
16. Exclamation
18. Accomplish

[The Solution Will Be Found Elsewhere]

## "I Record only the Sunny Hours"

### Hen and Kitten

(Carleton Place Herald)

Carleton Place, Ont.

LATE last fall, a stray black and white kitten entered the chicken house on Beckwith Street, of Mr. Charles F. Burgess. It hobnobbed with the feathered occupants, refused to leave, and became domiciled for the winter. It was fed daily by Mr. Burgess, but refused to leave for the more comfortable quarters in the house. Its bed was a nest.

A few days ago it seemed to be in distress. The unexpected then happened. A motherly Plymouth Rock hen, lacking the certificate of a trained nurse, began to sleep in the nest with the kitten, covering it with one of her wings.

If you wish for an example of the maternal instinct, enter the chicken house with a flashlight and attempt to touch the kitten. The dramatic point of this story is that the hen mothered the kitten only when it needed care.

## Facts About the Bible

*Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Thomas L. Leishman M. A.*

### A Royal Translator

KING ALFRED THE GREAT of England, who lived during the ninth century, is said to have expressed the wish "that all the free-born youth of his kingdom should employ themselves on nothing till they could first read well the English Scripture" (Smyth: "How We Got Our Bible," p. 56), and there seems to be no doubt about this monarch's vital interest in the Bible.

It is surely significant that the laws which he formulated for the guidance of his subjects, commence with a rehearsal of the Ten Commandments of Exodus. These he set down in the forthright Anglo-Saxon dialect of his day, in which the first commandment appears as: "Ne lufa thu othre fremde godas ofer me" ("Love thou not other strange gods over me").

Alfred also undertook to provide a translation of the Psalms, but passed on before he had completed his rendering.

## Party Fun

*Readers are invited to send to this feature directions of party games which have brought pleasure. One dollar will be paid for each contribution accepted.*

### Let's Talk

THIS game is a good one to start conversation. Give each player 10 beans to use as counters. The only rule of the game is, that no one is to answer "Yes" or "No" to any question asked him. All answers must be given in full sentences.

If a player forgets and answers "Yes" or "No," he has to give a bean to the one who asked the question. It is best to set a time limit for the game. Then when the time is up, the player who has the most beans is winner.—Mrs. M. D. S., West Carrollton, Ohio.

### No Personal Worship

THE story is told about Tom, brother of Henry Ward Beecher. Tom was rather outspoken and eccentric, and one Sunday, while substituting for his brother, he addressed the congregation, as he rose in the pulpit to deliver his sermon: "Those who have come here to worship Henry Ward Beecher, will now have a chance to retire; those who have come to worship God will remain."—*Christian Herald.*

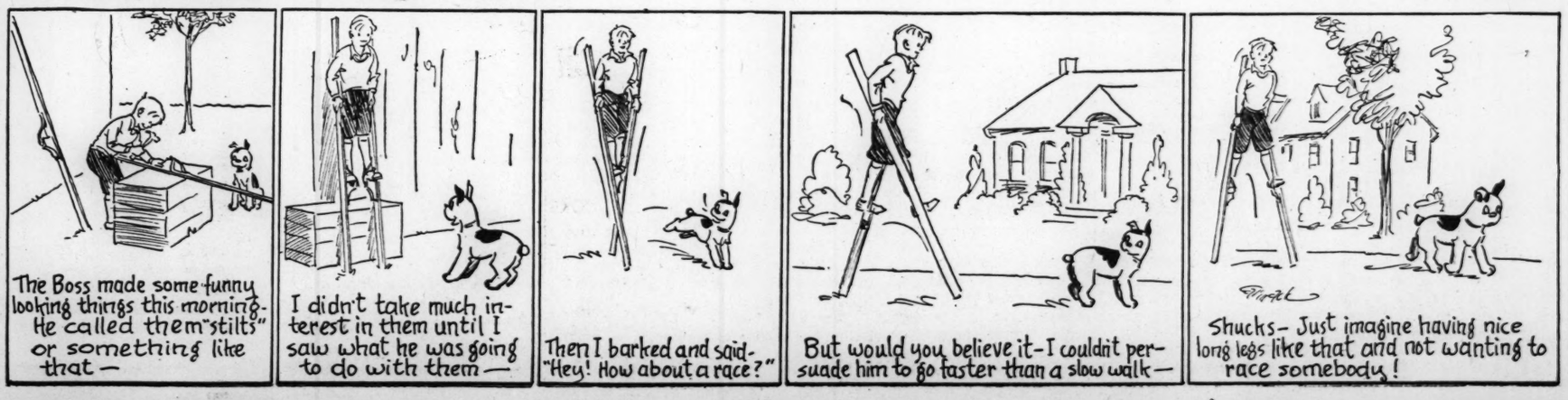
## Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Goodbye to the 'Man From Mars'*

By LE PELLEY

GOODBYE BOYS — I HOPE YOU AREN'T TOO DISAPPOINTED THAT I TURNED OUT TO BE AN ACTOR INSTEAD OF A MAN FROM MARS
YOU SEE — I NEEDED THE PUBLICITY, AND A GOOD WAY TO GET IT IS TO TRY TO HIDE FROM IT ! BUT YOU HAVEN'T SEEN THE LAST OF ME — SOMEDAY I WILL COME BACK AND REPAY YOU FOR YOUR HELP. MEANWHILE, IF YOU ARE EVER IN NEW YORK, YOU MUST BE MY GUEST AT MY PLAY, "THE MAN FROM MARS"
GOOD BYE, GANG
WILLOWVILLE
GOOD BYE
WELL, THERE GO OUR CHANCES FOR A FREE TRIP TO MARS

## The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*Disappointed*

By CARMACK


The Boss made some funny looking things this morning. He called them "stilts" or something like that —
I didn't take much interest in them until I saw what he was going to do with them —
Then I barked and said- "Hey! How about a race?"
But would you believe it- I couldn't persuade him to go faster than a slow walk —
Shucks- Just imagine having nice long legs like that and not wanting to race somebody!

# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, THURSDAY, APRIL 16, 1936 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY


## Editorials

### Government by Investigation

THE rebuke administered by the House of Representatives to the Senate lobbying investigators may prove to be one of the most important votes in this session of Congress. It apparently expresses a wide public feeling that congressional inquiries need some looking into. We may not see an investigation of investigators, but manifestly some check should be put on their activities.

The specific rebuff, on a resolution to permit the Black committee to pay more than the $3600 a year set by Congress itself as the limit on fees for committee counsel, emphasizes the revolt against government by investigation. For manifestly the Black committee cannot obtain for such figure counsel who can match the expensive legal talent Mr. Hearst can afford and will marshal for the Supreme Court test of the committee's right to seize his telegrams. Many congressional investigations present the spectacle of the American people represented by meagerly paid lawyers facing the $100,000-a-year counsel who appear for the "investigatees." The House must have thought of such things. It must also wish to have congressional powers of investigation upheld by the courts. Yet it denied the Black committee $10,000 for counsel fees.

This does not mean the representatives are unmindful of the facts uncovered by such inquiries. The disclosures of the Black committee itself regarding the recent activities of lobbyists and pressure groups have provided information essential to public welfare. The forging of names to telegrams by some of the utilities lobbyists should be exposed.

Nor will most Americans shed many tears because the publicity methods of the yellowist press have been turned against it. And surely few will defend the unfairness and the scurrility employed in the Talmadge-Muse-Kirby campaign against President Roosevelt. Doubtless in future there will be more care by contributors; Raskob and du Pont money will not go so blindly to stir race hatred and personal attacks on the President's wife. For many voters facts about the nature and the monetary sources of many of the organizations of high-sounding names now flooding the country with campaign material should help to illumine the issues.

But even such services cannot justify some of the present abuses and visible dangers that recent investigations have involved. Exposure of the methods of many anti-New Dealers loses much of its value if exposure is confined only to anti-New Dealers. Investigation then becomes not a hunt for impartial truth, but a political inquisition. Bad publicity methods by opponents of the Administration do not make right equally bad use of governmental publicity. Nor does the fact that Republicans have misused congressional investigations in the past justify misuse by Democrats now. When will the Black committee start investigating the pressure politics and the lobbying of veterans, labor and farm organizations?

And beyond the political use of investigation lies the very real danger that constitutional safeguards against unreasonable search and seizure will be broken through. They should not be broken through even for good purposes. Every other recourse should be exhausted before greater powers are given government to invade the privacy of the citizen. More effort should be made to punish illegal action of those who are investigated. Today most of the investigations result only in newspaper headlines. Momentary sensations will never take the place of resolute law enforcement. Nor will government by investigation substitute for wise and just legislation, honest and efficient administration.

### Political Weather Forecast

IF THE outcome of the Illinois primary is any indication of the temper of voters in the country as a whole, victory in the presidential election will be won through the appeal of candidates to independent voters rather than through dependence on political machines. The impressive showings made by Senator Borah, and by Illinois' present Governor, Henry Horner, were at the expense of candidates with imposing organizations back of them.

Col. Frank Knox carried Chicago, but Senator Borah won majorities in the down-state section, and the outcome for the State as a whole appears to be a moral victory for the Idaho Senator. The Horner victory was the result of down-state opposition to the Cook County machine. It probably was because of the vital interest which Illinois voters had in Governor Horner's gubernatorial race against Dr. Bundesen that the Democratic vote was so much larger than the Republican. To this interest, therefore, must be attributed at least part of the big courtesy vote President Roosevelt received, although that vote was also indicative of a continuing Roosevelt popularity which apparently exceeds some estimates of it.

The Illinois primary is, of course, advisory. It does not bind delegates to cast their convention ballots in accord with its results, but simply recommends how they shall vote. While the results of Colonel Knox's campaigning are short of what he needed to make him appear a formidable contender, Senator Borah has much yet to accomplish in other states before his status can be defined. The chief barometric value of the Illinois primary, therefore, is the unsettled weather it predicts for machine politics in the coming election.

### The Librarian Provides a Prevue

READING in a book that "being in some doubt about taking the family to the motion picture palace that evening, father called up the Public Library," one would probably regard the statement as imaginative. Even more so if one read: "Being in doubt whether to see the current picture at the local playhouse, Willie when he came home from school called up the Public Library."

Nevertheless such things happen in the routine of several hundred public libraries. And the librarian gives father or Willie a brief description of the picture in question, but one more justly informative than the advertisement in the newspaper or outside the playhouse, with pertinent comment as to the desirability of seeing it. The librarian who, to be sure, may or may not have seen the picture, looks for the title in a card index and has his end of the conversation already prepared for him. Representatives of eight different organizations concerned with motion picture analysis have already seen the picture in Hollywood. Their reports are combined for the information of the librarian.

This is something new in library service. It was started at the Los Angeles Public Library in October, 1934, as one item in a program for the diminution of juvenile crime. One may imagine that the experiment was tried in the feeling that "every little helps." The motion picture is a mass entertainment and it might easily have been argued that picture patrons likely to call up a public library for advice would, if any at all, prove a negligible drop in the bucket. Yet, however carelessly a large majority may take its individual pleasures in the picture palace, for a substantial body of moviegoers the new service met an intelligent need. Willie called up as well as his father or mother. Movie palace managers found it worth while to take notice. Other public libraries followed the example so that there are now in various parts of the country something over 400 public libraries which the local public may, and to a considerable extent does, call up for reliable information about current pictures.

The drop no doubt will be further multiplied, though there is probably no danger that libraries offering this service will presently get so many telephone calls that they will have to choose between giving out books to read or information about pictures to look at.

### All About Hedges

AN AMAZING question was put to his audience the other day by a British radio lecturer. "What are hedges for?" he asked listeners-in. It sounds like asking why the sun sets or why an Englishman feels undressed without a walking stick.

It seems the lecturer had tried to tell a little Czechoslovakian girl about hedges. He got nowhere. She just did not see any reason for them. In her country small boys and girls kept the cows where they belonged and a signboard kept people out. There, probably, lay the difficulty.

A hedge in England, or anywhere else in Britain, is not to keep persons out. It is really an invitation to find the nearest stile and hop over and in. Then, in the cool shade of the friendly hedge, a sandwich and a russet apple should be munched contemplatively. Or rapturously, if a lark, spiraling upward, blithely trills until lost in the azure ocean of sky, when the modest collation becomes an *al fresco* banquet. The choicest dish of a *cordon bleu* of the Rue Royale may leave fainter recollection.

Shakespeare knew that shepherds loved a hedge:

> Gives not the hawthorn-bush a sweeter shade
> to shepherds . . . Than doth a rich
> embroidered canopy to kings?

And the twentieth century finds a hedge still friendly. When the stirring toot of the French horn of the Brighton coach is heard in Elizabethan Sussex villages, girls in ivy-framed cottage doorways fling to the scarlet-coated guard smiling greetings that maidenly reserve might demurely check were gardens unhedged by hawthorn or scented honeysuckle.

If that little maid of Czechoslovakia could have walked in England when radios were not, and had put her hand in Wordsworth's, she might have stood with the poet at Dora's Field, that pleasant close at Rydal Mount. There she might have heard him say:

> Beside the lake, beneath the trees,
> Fluttering and dancing in the breeze
>
> ⁂
>
> Ten thousand saw I at a glance
> Tossing their heads in sprightly dance

as they watched a field of golden daffodils framed in a hedge of green.

What are hedges for? For birds to build their nests in; for shy violets to half conceal and half reveal their loveliness; for wayfarers' slumber and for poets to dream under. An English hedge is friendly as a London Bobby.

## The German Republic

*Book News of the Day*

THE German Republic was the child of defeat and dishonor. In Russia, the revolution had been preceded by months of military reverses; the old regime had tried to force the continuance of an unpopular war, and the Soviets had a clear mandate to make peace at any price. In Germany the Kaiser abdicated and was hissed off the stage. But few Germans even then had really faced the idea that Germany had suffered an overwhelming military disaster. The realization of defeat came slowly and numbingly on the German people, and was visited on the heads of the new republican regime which had accepted the enemy's humiliating terms. That, among other reasons, is why the Soviet regime survived Brest-Litovsk, while Versailles proved fatal to Weimar.

But it would be too easy to attribute to the Versailles Treaty all the failures of the Weimar Republic; and Dr. Rosenberg in his first-rate HISTORY OF THE GERMAN REPUBLIC (London: Methuen. 15s.) does not succumb to this temptation. The tragedy of Germany is the difficulty the German people experience in combining politically — unless union is imposed from above by an iron hand. The fiasco of the Republic is a striking illustration. At the end of 1918, the Social Democrats were placed in power by the almost unanimous voice of public opinion. Had they stood together, they could have achieved anything. In fact, they split into three factions (and many subfactions). The right wing, the faction of Ebert and Scheidemann, frightened by the prevailing anarchy, called in the army to defend public order; and the reconstructed Reichswehr has since that day been the ultimate arbiter of German politics. For seventeen years the Reichswehr, small, disciplined, highly organized body, has had one consistent aim: the restoration of German military "honor." In pursuit of that aim, it has been ready to cooperate in turn with Social Democrats, with Center Catholics, with bourgeois capitalists and with National Socialists.

Dr. Rosenberg, formerly a left-wing member of the Reichstag, picks his way with knowledge and discretion through the maze of these eventful years. He pays a warm tribute to Stresemann (it is easier to be generous *ex post facto* than in the heat of the conflict), whose personality enabled him to hold together for five years the ramshackle machine of the German Republic, and even make it work with some semblance of efficiency. Even so, as Dr. Rosenberg points out, the oil was applied in the form of an incessant inflow of loans from America. When this ceased, the machine creaked and broke down. Dr. Rosenberg ends his narrative in 1930, when constitutional government in Germany virtually came to an end.

## Footloose in French Africa

ACROSS the Mediterranean from Marseilles, beyond the ivory towers of Algiers, and the yellow defiance of Atlas, where barren foothills fret themselves away into the endless and ever-changing waves of the Sahara, deep in a pocket of palm trees, lies Biskra.

Here is a little city of white walls, with dark-skinned men all robed in white. It is much easier to keep one's clothes white than otherwise, since the very dust on which we tread is a fine white sand like a cleansing powder. Swarthy faces peer from white hoods and turbans, Arabs, thin-featured, princely; Sudanese, burly jungle folk; Berbers, the desert rovers; many races, all darkened by the sun.

Of French people we see a sprinkling, perhaps an official or two, and now and again a European tourist, but they are surprisingly few.

From the second-story veranda of the French hotel, we see a varied stream of life surging past in the street below. Groups of business men, traders, gesticulate and argue. Shepherds drive whole flocks through the streets. Camels plod along singly or strung together in an undulating caravan. Donkeys, dogs, goats, pigs, meander among the crowd. It is a moving picture without beginning or end, without central plot, or romantic theme.

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A fête is being organized in honor of the Governor of the country, we are told. There will be speechmaking and feastmaking and a sort of native rodeo or fantasia where the chieftains can show their skill in feats of horsemanship. And all to honor a governor not of their own people! We conclude the French must be either very good rulers or very good advertisers.

The natives seem to be much the same as they have ever been. Conquerors come and go; but in this climate where it is easier to sit than to toil, and where every spurt of effort is followed by long somnolence, these matters are not of very great importance. The Romans were here once. They built their aqueducts and cities and planted their gardens. But where are they now?

Buildings there are today as ever, and gardens. This dust that forms the roads and streets and byways of town, that coats houses and bastions and walls, and spreads ever outward until it joins the great desert beyond, who would dream it could spring forth into vitality? Except for the great palms overhead, there is not a trace of green, no grass plots to rest the eyes, not even a random weed sprouting beside the roadway. And yet even here, careful gardeners have brought water in tiny streams from the muddy river that forms the city's water supply, and have produced a spot known far and wide as the Garden of Allah. An opulent sight it is, with palm bowing over bamboo and bamboo over plumed mimosa, lacing and interlacing and sending Nile-colored shafts of light down to a maze of plants below. Little paths thread in and out among flowers and greenery of magical verdure.

In the streets of town, only the most vital shapes of light and shade remain, the most trenchant details. Only the coolest of arches within arches can hold a depth of tone. Perhaps because of this, the architecture is of the simplest. No derived forms here. Only the stark necessities of walls and windows and doorways, with now and again a bit of carving on the lintel, or a brass door knocker in the form of a hand, the hand of Fatima they say, daughter of Mahomet.

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The town is astir with preparation for the fête. Fierce desert chiefs stride with a regal swoop of the "burnous" or heavy woolen cape. Spahees prance by on their handsome steeds. A troupe of musicians gives vent to savage tune, shrilled on a fife, punctured with heartbeats from drums of every size and shape. Glimpses of vivid color in sashes and sleeves flash into sight as the white cape floats out from the shoulders of prince or *kaid*, here and there a khaki blouse of the French colonial regiments. Imagine wearing all that wool in such a climate. Well, they probably know how to bear the heat, or to keep it out perhaps, better than we do.

Prophets and sages, noble in bearing and feature, they remind us of pictures of the Wise Men of the East. Two of these bronzed philosophers are advancing toward us now. They are deep in discussion. One of them holds a rose in his hand, and glances at it from time to time as he walks along.

Now the white-robed throng is parted for a moment. A group of figures in dark colors, blue, khaki, and black, tells us that the French officials have arrived.

The streets resume their stoic ways. In Biskra people live according to instinctive laws, like the birds and the plants. They gaze into the desert on every side with the same calm assurance as in olden times, that the world is flat, that the stars are lamps suspended from the ceiling of heaven, and that Mahomet is the greatest of rulers.

N. B.

## North . . South . . East . . West

*The Power to Tax*

*By* Frank L. Perrin

LONG ago it was observed, perhaps more or less casually, that the "power to tax carries with it the power to destroy." In nearly every industrial nation of the world the correctness of this truism has been proved in recent years. The necessities, actual or imagined, of greater and ever greater revenues with which to meet the increasing needs of governments; the building of more powerful offensive or defensive weapons of war on the seas, on land and in the air; the demands of those unemployed and unemployable; the too generous if not profligate spending by executives and administrators; the pensions and bonuses of soldiers and sailors, and the better equipment of those to whom has been delegated the task of waging war on crime, have made measurably excusable, if not imperative, the demand for tribute.

But the conviction is inescapable that the plausible opportunities which these apparent or admitted necessities afford offer, meantime, a temptation to penalize those who are temporarily powerless to interpose an effective protest. Those who seek to escape the hardships of an unjust tax burden are branded as disloyal or selfish. The tax dodger is regarded as unpatriotic or disloyal. The beneficiary, whatever his status, be he official, dependent or generous legislator, is covered with the cloak of patriotism.

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Those thoughtful persons who are not too much engrossed in the effort to provide, by some means, the money to meet their recurring tax bills, might find it prudent and profitable to look about in their own states and neighborhoods in order to discover where and to whom their bounty goes. In the Commonwealth of Massachusetts at this moment a dignified but none the less inquisitive analysis of unregulated and unbudgeted public expenditures is being made. Critics of the present state administration claim to have discovered the generous hand which is making free use of funds which wage earners, business men and homeowners must replenish.

Unfortunately it is not alone the prosperous and the comfortably wealthy who are compelled to bear the burden. By ingenious devices it is sought to exact a penalty from all. In New York City, for instance, it is undertaken, by the imposition of sales taxes, to extract even from those existing upon charity or public relief funds a percentage of their scanty allowances. These taxes, it is asserted by experts and economists, are not a burden. We are told that we pay them without realizing that we are being taxed.

But in actual application the New York method of manipulated asphyxiation seems to have produced a dangerous and destructive reaction. General Hancock, it may be remembered, was laughed at when he said, years ago, that "the tariff issue is a local issue." No theorist, whether a defender of the protective tariff system or a champion of the school of those who saw virtue only in a tariff for revenue, agreed with the view which has, in recent years, been more commonly accepted. In New York, however, it seems to have been proved, and by bitter experience, that the sales-tax issue is a local or at least a regional issue.

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Experience in the metropolis has shown one thing conclusively. It is that people will escape, or avoid, whenever possible, the payment of any tax, reasonable or unreasonable, justified or unjustified. In New York City a tax of 2 per cent is levied on all retail sales. This, ostensibly, is to provide funds for relief. It is estimated that this has diverted to localities outside the city limits the sum of $25,000,000 expended for automobiles alone. With these ascertainable figures taken as a basis, it is estimated that the loss of sales in all lines of legitimate trade exceeds hundreds of millions of dollars annually.

It is the theory, freely expressed, of those who seek out new and ingenious methods of taxation that such imposts as sales taxes and processing taxes, as well as some others, are absorbed by the dealers or manufacturers, and that they are not, in the ordinary course of business, paid by the ultimate consumer. Probably this amusing theory has few present-day defenders. Experience has been a dear teacher. But it is quite evident that the merchants and dealers who carry on their business in the greater city and its immediate environs would willingly absorb this particular tax if it were possible to convince their patrons, actual or prospective, that they were doing this. But the wary buyer could not be so convinced. The tag is indelibly attached, and the customer who is in a position to "shop around" goes elsewhere. The penalty in this instance falls, as it so often does, upon those who should but cannot escape.

## Mirror of Opinion

### Three Guardians of Liberty

NEXT to the Constitution, the daily and weekly press of the forty-eight states is liberty's greatest safeguard. Almost unanimously, it has stood behind the decisions of the United States Supreme Court and expressed itself as against any tampering with the Constitution which would weaken its fundamental principles.

Our people can be thankful for three things as their greatest guarantees of liberty and continuity of orderly government: First, the Constitution; second, the United States Supreme Court; and, third, an uncensored and free press. Neither one of the three could stand without the other two, and the people could never be sure of their liberty without the protection of all three.—*La Jolla* (Calif.) *Light.*

## The Wide Horizon

### "Words but Half Reveal—"

*By* J. Emlyn Williams

BERLIN

MISUNDERSTANDING regarding the translation of a word in the German official reply to the invitation of the Locarno Powers to send a delegate to London after the events of March 7, might well have led to a European catastrophe.

Germany, it will be remembered, stated that it assumed that the contents of Hitler's peace proposals would be discussed *alsbald*. What did that mean? "Immediately, forthwith," read the German-English dictionary; "simultaneously" (with a discussion of the violation of the Locarno pact) was the interpretation of certain English newspapers. Then came an official German correction declaring that *alsbald* was to be taken as meaning "in due course," in normal consequence, as soon as convenient. Superficially, it might be declared that there is very little difference in the distinction drawn between these two interpretations, but "immediately" certainly sounded more peremptory, more abrupt than "in due course," and everything depends upon the tone when tension runs high on both sides.

*Alsbald* is, in fact, a phrase much more often found in Austrian than in German documents and is more often used by the South Germans than the North Germans. It is interesting, therefore, to add that all of the three persons who would probably have been responsible for the phraseology of the London reply were either Austrian, like Herr Hitler, or South German, as are Freiherr Constantine von Neurath, the Foreign Minister, who is from Württemberg, and Dr. Dieckhoff, *Ministerialdirektor* in the Foreign Office, who hails from Strassburg. To them *alsbald* certainly meant "in due course."

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This particular instance attracted worldwide attention because of its possible consequences. But the foreign correspondent is daily faced with such difficulties of translation, in one form or another. To transfer with perfect correctness the sense of the original while at the same time reflecting its *nuances* is no easy matter. For language is not merely a medium for the communication of ideas but also an instrument of thought, and such thought arises from the particular experiences of the individual concerned. How difficult it is to convey to the foreign reader the exact meaning of something which is based upon an experience so different from his own! Or if, as in the case of modern Germany, a revolution is proceeding and its leaders are compelled to use old words understood by the masses but interpreted in a new way.

Thus, in the Third Reich, "internationalism" and "pacifism" appear only to carry derogatory meanings, describing qualities impossible for any genuine patriots, while "democracy" was long a term of derision, indicative of the regime which preceded the Third Reich, a system of irresponsibility run by "party bonzos"! Today, the National Socialists declare that their conception of democracy is something more real and representative than anything to be found in western Europe. Clearly the term has a different connotation here! The *Gleichschaltung* which followed Jan. 30, 1933, when every sphere was subordinated to the demand for unity of the Reich has to be rendered in English by "uniformity" or "conformity," if the English reader is to have some glimmer of what went on—an external unification which must take at least a generation to become real unity.

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The very different construction of the two languages also makes the rendering into English of many a German compound word possible only through a much longer phrase, if at all. How, for example, shall we translate *Weltanschauung*? This "world conception, outlook-on-life, philosophy," is sometimes so loosely and narrowly used that there appears a grain of truth in the Frenchman's witty remark that "to the German there is a 'Weltanschauung' in the change in the number of a regiment!"

How many articles were written during the period of secret rearming here to prove that *Wehrhaftigkeit* had in the German view nothing to do with militarism but was simply "the capability of defending oneself or of bearing arms."

Terms which approximate in both languages have very often grown up in entirely different conditions so that they correspond only very loosely. Thus, e. g. *Bürgermeister* has to be rendered "mayor," and the translator always hesitates somewhat because he knows how the method of appointment and duties of the German official differ from those of the English representative figure.

These illustrations in the case of Anglo-German translation could be matched by a thousand and one more from these two languages or any others. It is easy for English-speaking peoples to apprehend the problem, however difficult the perfect solution, in view of the differences which have grown up between English and American meanings of the same words. And a little reflection soon shows us that, however distinct our views or vivid our conceptions, our most precise phraseology may at best be but inadequate, since "words but half reveal and half conceal the soul within!"